ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,089—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th June.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd „
B.L. GANGES	4208	800	G W Atkinson	29th „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	13th „
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Serjmour	27th „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th „
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th „
B. * HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SURAT, 11th July; CATHAY, 25th July.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	.....	2,841	500	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	14th June.
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	5th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 1st, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUBLIN	F. Snow.	3267	about 16th June.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th May, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 12th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 14th June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,190 tons, on the 16th June, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on the 14th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th July, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th June, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s.s. Manilla, 25th June, and s.s. Singapore, 23rd July, 1894. BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th July, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 8, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
ARABIA	G. Read	July 20.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, June 7, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES,

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other Species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying Fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the Genuine Powder bear the Autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the Only certain Remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly Safe and Mild Preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

TRADE MARK.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING

OF BEST QUALITY.

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAPES.

Size	48	50	52	54	56	inches.
Cash……Rs.	35	36	37	38	39	each.
Credit……Rs.	39	40	41-8	42-8	43-8	„

WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES, BLACK.

Size	48	50	52	54	56	inches.
Cash……Rs.	10-8	11	11-8	12	12-8	each.
Credit……Rs.	11-12	12-4	13	13-8	14	„

WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES, DRAB, WHITE.

Size	48	50	52	54	56	inches.
Cash……Rs.	11-8	12	12-8	13	13-8	each.
Credit……Rs.	13	13-8	14	14-8	15	„

WATERPROOF COATS, BLACK, RIVERSIBLE.

Size	48	50	52	54	56	inches.
Cash……Rs.	6-8	7	7-8	8	8-8	each.
Credit……Rs.	7-4	7-14	8-6	9	9-8	„

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Folding, India-Rubber Travelling Baths, in Cases, size 30 inches	13 8	15 0
Do. do. do. do. 33 „	16 4	18 8
Do. do. do. do. 36 „	19 4	21 4
Do. do. Wash-hand Basins	6 0	6 12
Do. do. Buckets	6 4	7 0
Waterproof Sheets, 6 ft. by 3 ft.	10 13	12 4
Do. do. 7 ft. by 4¼ ft.	18 10	20 10
Do. do. 8 ft. by 5 ft.	26 6	29 6
Do. Saddle Covers	8 10	9 12
Do. Oriental Driving Aprons	14 6	16 6

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HOSIERS, &c.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

"IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY."

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY "THE SQUARE BOTTLE."

THE success of NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY has attracted competitors, who apparently deem it wise, in order to sell their goods, to imitate the get-up of our Friend's Whisky. See the *Sportsman's* Newspaper as to the merits of the Genuine N. J. "Squares," and write us for Samples, sending P. O. O. for value of same. Price Rs. 35-8 per Case.

CHAMPAGNE,

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE, "1884," Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Quarts.
Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest. TRY IT!!

CHAMPAGNE.

SAUMUR

M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, especially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles,

KÜPPER'S PILSENER

HAS OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL CHICAGO EXHIBITION,
GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME,
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:—

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LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—**BEYNON & CO.,**
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

N.B.—Above PRICES are INCREASED 11½ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANGE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. E. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE

AWARDED FOR THE FOLLOWING

SPECIALITIES.

CIGARETTES
(Daily manufactured).

		Rs.	as.
Duke of Connaught	per 100	4	0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners)	„	3	0
Alpha (very mild)	„	2	8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

			Rs.	as.
Rothschilds	per box of	25	Rs. 12	8
Reg. Principe	„	25	„ 10	0
Reg. Reina	„	25	„ 7	8
Trabucos	„	25	„ 3	4
Caliope	„	50	„ 6	0
Damas	„	100	„ 10	0
Romeo Y Jullietta	„	50	„ 5	8
Hidalgas	„	100	„ 10	0
* Corea	„	25	„ 5	0
Carolina	„	100	„ 8	0
Delice	per packet of	20	„ 1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

		Rs.	as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild	per lb.	3	0
„ "Golden Medium," Medium	„	2	8
„ "Cavendish, Strong"	„	1	8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

		Rs.	as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1	per box of 100	4	0
Do. do. No. 2	„ „	3	8
Nautch Girl, Small size	„ „	3	0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

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GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
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FRUIT EXTRACTS, COLOURINGS, &c.,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
Aerated Water Manufacturers & Confectioners.

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
And 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,
F. W. SHALLIS, Bombay.

POPULAR CLOCKS.

REGULATOR CLOCKS—

All in well finished and seasoned Wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the Hours and Half-Hours on a Gong or extra large size Bell.

8-day Clock, superior make	Rs. 60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large Bell	„ 40
Do. extra long case	„ 55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—

The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful Inventions of the present day. It requires no Winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.

ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE, with dry battery complete	Rs. 80
Do. do. do.	„ 110

ARMY CLOCKS—

LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial	Rs. 75
Clock, do. do. do.	„ 95

BRACKET CLOCKS—

American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

French-made Clocks, black and gold Wooden cases, very handsome, with Brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—

In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, with seconds hand.

Timepiece	Rs. 55
Ditto. ditto. Clock	„ 75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

LATEST
STYLES
IN
FELT
HATS
NOW BEING SHOWN.

BEST LONDON MAKES.

ROUND CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	10	8
DUN	10	8
DARK BROWN	10	8

SQUARE CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8

HOMBURG.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	7	8
DUN	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR JUNE, 1894.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
INVERNESS CAPES.
NEW CHESTER COATS
(With take-off Cape).
SUPERIOR QUALITY.

ASQUITH & LORD,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for the Mysore Department Public Works, FIVE OFFICERS, in the Grades of ASSISTANT ENGINEERS and SUB-ASSISTANT ENGINEERS. Salary of Sub-Assistant Engineers (who will be eligible for promotion in due course as Assistant Engineers) will be Rs. 60 to 80, 100, and 150, and that of Assistant Engineers, Rs. 200, 250 and 300. The usual Travelling Allowances in addition to salaries are attached to their appointments.

2. All applicants must produce certificates of having passed through the Engineering Colleges at either Madras or Poona, and of having obtained University Degrees in Engineering, and must have had practical experience since leaving College.

3. Natives of Mysore with a good knowledge of Kanarese, and practical training as Engineers will be preferred,

By Order,

D. M. W. CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Public Works Department.

Mysore, P. W. Department, Central Office, Bangalore, 5th June, 1894.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP ....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

GEM RINGS.

FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The quality of Stones is of the very best this Season, while the Prices have been kept as low down as possible. Inspection of the Grandest and most Fascinating Collection of Rings is Respectfully requested.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and rom that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF GUNNY BAGS, MEHTA BOXES, COPYING PRESS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esqr., Official Assignee, H. C., and in Re Mahomedbhoy Laljee and Cassumbhoy Laljee, Kutchi Khojas, traded as Ludhabhoy Devjee (Insolvents), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell oy Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., at Mandvi, Khoja Moholla, consisting of mehta Boxes, benches, cotton beds and pillows, scale and weight, bundles of gunny bags, cupboard, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 12, 1894.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press,

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on THURSDAY, the 21st June, 1894, at 4 P.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 30th May, 1894.

MADRAS RACES.

19TH, 22ND, 24TH, 26TH JANUARY, 1895.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES CLOSE on the 15th instant. For programme see W. I. T. C. Calendar of May 15th, No. XXV.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

TO ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

FIRST CLASS ENGINEERING BUSINESS, for SALE, at Quetta, complete with Workshops fully equiped.

For full particulars apply to the ASSIGNEES, Messrs. RUSSELL and Co., Quetta.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD,

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	8,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1834 by Special Act of Parliament.

Special Features:—
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

The Average Reduction made Annually at 53 Divisions of Profits has been about 47 per cent.

This means that nearly One-half the Premium has been returned Annually in actual Cash.

The UNIVERSAL offers the best Security, as it has nearly £190 of Assets for each £100 of Liabilities.

The Expenses are only about 9½ per cent. of the Annual Income and are Covered more than 3 times by the Interest on the Funds, which have been accumulating during the past 60 years.

AN
ANNUAL BONUS POLICY

Offers the most Economical Assurance Obtainable in India.

FUNDS
IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER AND FIRST CLASS BRITISH SECURITIES.

Claims settled immediately on proof of Death.

Please apply for Prospectus, &c., and compare Rates, Bonus results, and Security offered, with those of other offices.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed...... £8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
„ „	1885	„	966,107
„ „	1887	„	968,043
„ „	1892	„	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to .... £ 4,799,3[illegible]
Total Accumulated Funds............ „ 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,842,054
1887	„	5,763,091
1892	„	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SELLING OFF !!! SELLING OFF !!!
CRICKET REQUISITES.

		Rs.	a.
1	Cricket Bats (Superior) Treble-Cane handle ... each	5	8
2	Do. do. Double do. do.	4	0
3	Do. do. Single do. do.	3	8
4	Do. do. Plain for practice do.	3	8
	(Other qualities to order only.)		
5	Cricket Stumps (full size) superior, brass-ferruled, iron shoes, with bails, per set of six	4	8
6	Cricket Balls, four-seamed, strictly correct size & weight, each Rs. 1-4 &	1	12

YOUTHS' BATS, YOUTHS' STUMPS, &c.

⁂ Special Terms to Colleges, Schools, Clubs, &c., on receipt of particulars of requirements.

THE CELEBRATED SPECIAL DEMON RACKET.

THE MOST POPULAR RACKET OF THE DAY, and indubitably THE BEST adapted for all services required.

THE HANDLE is grooved along the back and front with shoulder at the end. THE GROOVE affords a perfect grip to the hold, so as to give a full command over the Racket for screwing or placing the ball, while imparting a precise and positive perception of the position of the Racket blade. From 12 to 16 oz. and strung with superior Gut, each Rs. 4-8.

TURNER & Co.'s "PERFECT" BADMINTON BATS [very superior], each Rs. 2.

SHUTTLECOCKS [superior quality], per dozen Rs. 3-8.

TENNIS NETS [full size], each Rs. 3-8.
BADMINTON NETS [full size], each Rs. 2.
Terms Cash or V. P. Post.

PRESS OPINION.

TENNIS BATS.—Messrs. James Turner & Co., of Sialkot, are offering Bats, the workmanship of which could not readily be distinguished from that of the best Bats manufactured in England. In balance, springiness, good grip, and above all in perfectly even and tight netting, these Bats are all that could be desired by the most fastidious of Tennis players.—*The Englishman*, 26th December 1892.

JAMES TURNER & CO.,
Sialkot (Punjab).

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

Trade W Mark

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Agents, Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d., or twice that quantity, 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

HORSE CLOTHING.

FOR Heavy BLANKETING SUITS for the Hills and the Cold Season; for Serge Suits for the Rains; for light Cotton Sheets for the Hot Weather, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Samples free on Application.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for	Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
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SECOND PAMPHLET.
THE BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p. m.
Y. M. C. A., Grant Road Branch, Lecture, 8-30 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mombassa entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers Bahaduri and Satrunjee yesterday; the steamer Mahanady left it on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Marquis of Bacquehem, Manilla, and Clyde entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers Pachumba, Vasna, and Rosetta yesterday; the steamer Etolia left it on Sunday, and the steamer Vasna yesterday.

POLO.—Owing to the state of the ground there will be no game to-day.

Y. M. C. A.—Mr. J. R. O'Neill will read a paper on "Debt," in the Lecture Hall of the Grant Road branch, at 8-30, to-night.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Clyde, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p. m., to-morrow, the 13th instant.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,179, the daily average being 167. The total of new patients was 1,030.

A MISSING WIFE.—Narayen Kalla, residing at Coombarwada, has reported to the police that his wife left home, on the 5th instant, taking with her ornaments, of the value of Rs. 920, and has not since been heard of.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,741; of these 464 were new admissions, consisting of 184 males, 121 females, and 159 children. The average daily attendance was 64·48.

THEFT AT GIRGAUM ROAD.—Narayen Govind, a clerk, in the office of the Commissioner of Police, residing at Girgaum Road, has reported to the police, the theft of four pieces of wearing apparel, two white handkerchiefs, three currency notes, for Rs. 10 each, and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 40, from the verandah of his house.

A RESTIVE HORSE.—On Sunday, while a tram horse was being removed from one end of the car to that of the other, at Thakordwar Road, the animal became restive and getting loose bolted down the street, colliding with a private carriage belonging to Mr. Cowasji Bezonji Setna. The carriage was slightly damaged, and the horse was eventually secured.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A FELLOW LODGER.—Lalbee, a woman, residing at Trinity Street, has reported to the police the theft of ornaments, of the value of Rs. 109, from a box in her room, by a woman, whose name she does not know, but who had been putting up with her for a few days. The complainant discovered the theft after the woman had left the house.

THEFT AT OLD NAGPADA.—Balkrishna Narayen Pawakeer, residing on the first floor of a house, at Old Nagpada Road, has reported to the police that, on the 1st instant, he kept in the drawer of a table, two gold bangles, of the value of Rs. 80, and on looking for them on the 4th instant, did not find them. Complainant suspects a man about whom the police are making inquiries.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Walkeshwar, regarding the death of Mahadeo Dowlatta, aged forty-five years. On Sunday, the deceased went into a well, in the compound of Mr. Damodhur Soonderdas, to bring out some copper pots, which had fallen in it, when he was accidentally drowned. A verdict of death by drowning was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major Smith and the Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme, at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock.

Overture	Le Cheval de Bronze	Auber.
Valse	Je T'aime	Waldteufel.
Polka Mazurka	Love's Spell	Strauss.
Selection	Romeo E. Giulietta	Gounod.
Song	The Pilgrim's song of Hope	E.' Batiste.
Polka	Frietrae	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE SASSOON DOCK.—Jai Luximon, a female coal labourer, aged twenty years, who resided in the Dagad's chawl, near the Race-course, Mahaluximee, was, yesterday afternoon, admitted into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from serious injuries to her right leg, caused by having been accidentally run over by a railway wagon at the Sassoon Dock at a quarter-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. After admission, the injured leg was amputated by Dr. Parekh, but the woman never recovered, and died at half-past 7 o'clock in the evening. An inquest will be held this morning.

TOO SHARP FOR A POLICEMAN.—Mahadev Jagarnath, residing at Kalbadevi Road, has reported to the police that, on the night of the 9th instant, he locked the door of his room on the ground floor, and went to sleep outside on the road. On getting up the following morning he found the lock on the door wrenched off, and, entering the place, discovered that a wooden box had been broken open, and wearing apparel and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 25, stolen therefrom. On the next day, a policeman while going his rounds saw a man passing along Jambulwady and told him to stop but the man ran away, throwing down a sheet and a pair of shoes. He was pursued as far as the Maidan, where he disappeared amongst some trees. The sheet and pair of shoes were identified by complainant.

THEFT IN A MUSJID.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Sloane brought up Saheb bin Chamboo before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, and charged him with stealing a water-proof umbrella, valued at Re. 1-8, belonging to Hoossein Mya Moidin. The complainant went to the Nawab's Musjid, Bhendy Bazaar Road, on last Sunday, for prayers, and according to custom left his umbrella outside the room. Accused, against whom several previous convictions for theft were recorded, entered the mosque and quietly walked off with the umbrella. The police received the information in the afternoon, and soon traced the theft to the accused. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD THIEF AT IT AGAIN.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Stanford brought up Mohunlal Kishori, already known to the police, on the charge of theft of a piece of chintz, belonging to Wana Kalla, a Hindu piece-goods merchant, having his place of business at Vithulwady. On the night of the 10th instant, the accused entered complainant's shop where several pieces of chintz were lying, some in bundles and some in boxes. The accused took advantage of the poor light in the room, removing a piece from a box cleared out. He had hardly proceeded ten steps when a police sepoy stopped him, and a search being made the chintz was found on his person. Accused, who had perviously been punished for a similar offence, was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY A SERVANT.—Esmailji Sultanalli, a munim, in the firm of Messrs. Noorbhoy Abdulalli, at Balloo Serang Street, reported to the police, on Sunday afternoon, that he entrusted his servant, a Bania, named Amreetlal Chugganlal, who had been in the employ of the firm only for the last two months, with one currency note for Rs. 1,000 and two for Rs. 100 each, to pay to one Ameerchund Javurdas, at Vithalwady, but he failed to do so, and on being interrogated by the complainant stated that he had dropped the notes out of his pocket in Balloo Serang Street. After the matter had been reported to the police, the servant made another statement to the effect that he gave the amount to a casteman, named Ambalal Dalsookhram. This individual on being questioned by the police denied all knowledge of the affair. The accused Amreetlal was yesterday placed before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of committing an offence, under Section 408 of the Indian Penal Code. The case was remanded with a view to enable the police to recover the stolen notes.

A FRUITLESS ABKARI PROSECUTION.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Govind Raghoo, a Bhandari, aged twenty-seven years, residing at Tardeo, was charged, at the instance of Mr. N. M. Rage, Abkari Inspector, with selling toddy worth ten pice without a license from the Collector of Abkari, under Section 43, Act 5 of 1878, clause G. Mr. De Souza defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that on receiving certain information the Inspector gave ten marked copper coins to two of his peons on Saturday afternoon, with instructions to go to the accused's cart, at Tardeo, and purchase toddy from him. The peons, who had been searched before the marked coins were entrusted to them, immediately left the place to carry out the instructions, followed by the inspector [illegible] his peons, who remained concealed outside [illegible]. In a short time, a signal was made from inside the cart, and the inspector and his peons rushed in, and arrested the accused. On a search being made a chatty full of toddy was found in the shed, and the marked coins, which were alleged to have been thrown down by the accused, were found lying in the field. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the abkari men made a mistake in not consulting with the city police, before the plan was projected to arrest the accused, and in not having got the coins marked in their presence. In such cases the abkari men were more or less interested, and their evidence was therefore looked upon with suspicion. In the present case the evidence, which chiefly consisted of the statement made by the abkari peons, was not corroborated, and the magistrate could not attach any weight to it. The money was not found on the accused's person, but was found lying scattered about the field, which might be due to a conspiracy on the part of the peons. It might be a fact that the money was thrown away by the accused, but no court of law could convict a man on such evidence, and, therefore, he would be discharged.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

ADVANCES ON CHESTS OF OPIUM.

KHETSIDAS RAMBUX *vs.* MUNCHERSHA SORABJEE MEHTA AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff in this case is a Hindu merchant, residing at Rampur, in Zillah Jeypur, and trading in Bombay by means of his moonim, Ramchandra Ramdhundas; and the defendants are Mr. Munchersha Sorabjee Mehta, now in Europe, and Hormusjee Merwanjee Mehta, now in Hongkong, trading together in partnership under the name and style of Framjee Hormusjee and Co., by means of their managers, Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Markur and Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Mehta, in Bombay. The plaintiff prayed that the defendants might be decreed to deliver up to him, or to his agents in China, five chests of opium, the plaintiff offering to pay all charges and expenses properly incurred by the defendants in respect thereof, or that the defendants might be decreed to pay the value of the five chests of opium, namely, Rs. 5,982-14-0 and interest thereon, and that in the event of the chests or any of them having been sold, the defendants might be decreed to render an account of the monies realised by such sale, and to pay them to plaintiff with interest and the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendants. The plaintiff stated that, in the month of September, 1892, he consigned to the defendants' firm in China five chests of opium for sale, receiving no advance against the consignment. In April, 1893, the chests being then unsold, the plaintiff requested the defendants to make him an advance of Rs. 5,000 against the consignment, but the latter, though they at first promised to do so, afterwards declined to advance, falsely alleging that plaintiff had in October, 1892, received an advance of Rs. 5,000 against the consignment. He, thereupon, called upon the defendants to hand over the chest to his agents, Messrs. N. Talati and Co., at Hongkong, or to their nominees at Foochow and Shanghai, offering to pay them any charges properly incurred by them in respect thereof; but they had declined so to do.

The defendants admitted that the plaintiff consigned five chests of opium to their firm in China, but denied that the plaintiff received no advance against the consignment. On the contrary, they said that an advance of Rs. 5,000 was made to him by a cheque for that amount, dated 27th October, 1892, which was delivered to Ramchandra Ramdhundas, the then moonim of the plaintiff, and that the allegation of the plaintiff to the contrary was false. It was not true that the plaintiff, in April, 1893, or at any other time since the 27th October, 1892, asked the defendants for an advance of Rs. 5,000 against the consignment, or that they at first promised, but afterwards declined to give such advance. On the occasion referred to, the defendants believed that the plaintiff's then moonim, Ghanshamdas Ramdyal, asked for a simple loan of money, when they told him that they were unable to make it. The plaintiff did not offer to repay the advance of Rs. 5,000, and the defendants said they were justified in declining to hand over the chests. They were ready to do so, on repayment of the advance with interest and on payment of all charges. They submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

DISPUTE REGARDING THE GOWALIA TANK HOUSE.

AIMAI AND ANOTHER VS. BAPUJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BANAJEE AND OTHERS.

The plaintiffs, who sued in forma pauperis, prayed that their share in the one-third portion of a house situated opposite the Gowalia Tank might be ascertained and possession thereof given to them, that the defendants or either of them might be ordered to pay the costs of the suit, &c. Mr. Melsheimer and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Gazdar and Mr. J. Cama, instructed by Messrs. Janardhun and Ardasir, appeared for the first three defendants, the other defendants being unrepresented.

The plaintiffs stated that their relative, Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff, previous to his death, settled by a writing, dated 11th September, 1862, the property known as Sonabai's house in trust for the benefit of Kaikhosroo Nusserwanjee Banajee and others, their heirs, administrators, and assigns. It was, inter alia, provided in the deed of trust that each of the beneficiaries should reside free of rent in the premises, which should be divided into three parts. The premises were accordingly partitioned into three parts, each part being occupied by one of the beneficiaries. The first plaintiff's late husband, Nussurwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Banajee, was up to the time of his death in 1861 in sole occupation of one room in the premises as one of the beneficiaries; and, subsequently to his death, the plaintiffs were in occupation up to August, 1891, ever since which time it had been unlawfully taken possession of by the defendants. Plaintiffs on several occasions demanded possession, but the defendants had put them off from time to time on various excuses. The defendants denied the material allegations of the plaint, and submitted that the plaintiffs had lost their right by lapse of time over the benefits, enjoyment, and advantages enjoyed by the heirs occupying the house, which was not yet divided. Besides, as long as the plaintiffs had not obtained probate or letters of administration to the estate of Nusserwanjee, it was submitted they could not maintain this suit. It was denied that plaintiffs were ever in possession or occupation of any portion of the premises; and the defendants prayed that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of evidence was proceeded with during the day.

THE ISLAM GYMKHANA.

THE annual general meeting of the Islam Gymkhana was held, yesterday evening, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy presiding. From the report read by the secretary, it appeared that there were seven life members and one hundred and fifty-eight ordinary members. The lawn-tennis prize, given by H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Janjira, was won by Mr. Hadee Cumroodin, while the second prize of the Gymkhana was obtained by Mr. Ismail Ahmedi. The committee of the Gymkhana were thankful to H. E. the Governor for the free grant of the site on which the pavilion was erected. Their finances were good. The income during the year was Rs. 3,314, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,679. The report was approved and adopted. The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram was elected president of the committee of the Gymkhana, while Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy was elected vice-president. Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim was appointed treasurer, and Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Mr. Mahomed Akbar Hyder were elected secretaries for the ensuing year. A managing committee, consisting of about twenty members, was appointed. A vote of thanks was tendered to the secretaries and the out-going managing committee. A hearty vote of thanks was then accorded to the chairman, and the meeting terminated at about 8-30 p. m.

THE DEFACEMENT OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

THE new rule regarding the defacement of postage stamps comes into force on November 1st. It is as follows:—The postage of a letter, newspaper or other article shall not be deemed to be prepaid by means of a proper stamp, (a) if the stamp is a stamp which has not been provided for use as a postage stamp, under Section 36 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866; or (b) if the stamp has been obliterated, defaced, torn, cut or otherwise rendered imperfect or (c) if the stamp has upon it, any word, letter, figure or design, printed or impressed upon it, otherwise than by the authority of Government, before posting; or (d) if the stamp has been cut or otherwise separated from an embossed envelope or from a post card; or (e) if the stamp is on an embossed envelope and that envelope is used as a wrapper for a newspaper, or is wholly or partly cut open. Provided that nothing in this rule is intended to prevent the perforation of postage stamps with initials traced in minute holes.

HINDU sweepers in the Rewari Tehsil who are anxious to improve their social status, have taken to Muhammadanism. They have built a mosque for themselves, and have sent out agents in several of the districts in the Punjab to incite others to follow their example.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT TO LIEUTENANT SEXTON.

A PARTY of three officers, consisting of Lieutenant Brewster, R. A., and Lieutenants Sexton and Burton, 5th Infantry, H. C., were out tiger-shooting in the Sironcha district on the banks of the Godavery river. On the afternoon of the 25th May at about 2 p. m. a beat for a tigress was commenced. The tigress broke to Mr. Sexton, who hit her on the chest with a ·500 express bullet. The animal on receiving the shot jumped forward and spun round several times behind the trunk of a large tree, thus preventing the possibility of a second barrel being fired at her, and then went away into some thick jungle. Lieutenant Sexton called out to his companions that he had hit the tigress in the chest, and thought from her behaviour that the wound was a mortal one. It was therefore agreed to wait two hours, and then follow her up on foot. At about 4-30 p. m. the three officers, with two trackers and two sepoy orderlies, one armed with a M. H. carbine and the other with a hog spear, commenced tracking the animal. The tracks had been followed for about 60 yards when the tigress got up 70 yards away, and charged the line of guns. The cover was very thick, and although the line was not more than eight yards in length, Lieutenant Sexton was the only one who could see her coming the whole distance; he beaded her as she came, but his rifle would not go off; he then brought the rifle down and again sighted her when about 15 yards off, but still the rifle failed to go off. The two other officers could not see to shoot until she was 15 yards away. Lieutenant Brewster then put in a shot hitting her but failing to stop her, and in doing so he got in front of Lieutenant Burton who was close to him on his left, thus preventing the latter from firing. The sepoy orderly fired and hit when the animal was about five yards away, and Lieutenant Burton could only manage to get his shot in behind the line of guns just as she sprang on Lieutenant Sexton. The tigress knocked Sexton down in her spring and seized his left arm above the elbow in her dying grip, also clawing him on the head, but not severely. The animal's jaws were at once forced open, and the arm released. It was thought by his brother officers at the time that Mr. Sexton's life might have been saved if he had made an attempt to jump out of the tigress's way on finding that his rifle would not go off, and on being asked why he had not done so, he said: "I thought she would get one of the shikaries" instead of moving, therefore, he stood like a rock and received the full force of the charge. On examination of the wounds the muscles of the upper arm were found to be bitten right through in six places, the canine teeth having met close up to the shoulder, but the bone was not broken. All the wounds were at once canterised and the patient then carried to camp close by, where the wounds were thoroughly syringed with a solution of carbolic acid. Arrangements were immediately made to carry the patient to Yellandoo station on the Nizam's Railway, a distance of 75 miles by road, and an urgent messenger was sent there on horseback to telegraph for medical aid from Secunderabad, and on the following morning (26th May) he was carried across the Godavery river. Halting by day on account of heat and travelling by night, the patient arrived at 10-30 a.m. on the morning of the 28th May at the village of Dermapooram, six miles from Yellandoo station, where news was received that the surgeon had arrived at Yellandoo. Lieutenant Brewster at once galloped in to bring him out, but before the doctor could arrive the patient had succumbed to his injuries, death from blood-poisoning taking place at 2 p.m. The deceased officer was conveyed to Yellandoo, and interred there on the following morning.

Soon after the accident occurred the rifle was examined, to ascertain the cause of its failing to go off, and it was seen that the right barrel had been fired, but the left had not. The bullet had not, however, hit the tigress, and presumably was discharged in the air as Lieutenant Sexton fell. On a previous occasion this same rifle missed fire when following up a wounded tiger, so naturally the first conjecture was that it had missfired, and it was not noticed if the rifle was at half-cock; but there is little doubt that both barrels must have been at half-cock. The original bullet fired by Lieutenant Sexton into the chest had only penetrated about three inches, inflicting a flesh wound without disabling the animal in the slighest degree, and it is believed that considering the angle the shot was fired at, a solid or semi-solid bullet would have been almost at once fatal: the light Eley express bullet of ·340 grains had utterly failed to penetrate.

The deceased officer was a great favourite with all who knew him, and his loss to his regiment and corps, the Hyderabad Contingent, is irreparable.—*Pioneer.*

MR. O'CALLAGHAN, C.E., C.I.E., C.S.I.

THE subject of an article and illustration in "Indian Engineering" is Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan. Our contemporary says he graduated in the Engineering School of the Queen's University, Ireland, 1858, and was engaged on railway works in Ireland and Wales for about three years and on special bridge work under the County Surveyor of the County Cork in Ireland for nearly a year.

He secured an appointment in the Indian Public Works Department in June 1862, in the open competition of that year, and arrived in India in the December following. He was first posted to the Central Provinces, at that time administered by Mr. (now Sir Richard) Temple, and employed principally on road and bridge construction until 1869, having been placed in Executive charge of a Division in January 1866.

When railway construction was undertaken by the State, Mr. O'Callaghan applied for a transfer to that branch and was employed on railway surveys during 1869-70 and 71, and on the construction of the Wardha Valley coal line during 1872-73. During this latter period he had, in addition to the railway work, the charge of the Colliery works at Warrora and made the first detailed surveys of the Coal-field and sank the first shaft down to the coal—a troublesome operation, owing to the large quantity of water met with and the inadequacy of the pumping machinery available.

On return from furlough in 1876, he was employed in laying out the Nagpur end of the present Nagpur-Bengal Railway and in examining the country as far as Sumbulpore. Owing to delays in according sanction to that railway his work in the Central Provinces came to an end, and he was transferred in 1877 to the charge of the Tirhoot Railway in Bengal, as Manager of the open line, and in preparing for the Extensions to Bettiah on the North and Kosi on the East, and at the same time in the construction of the Patna-Gya Railway.

When the second campaign in Afghanistan began in 1879, he was transferred to Rawalpindi in charge of the construction of the section of the railway between Rawalpindi and Peshawar, including the bridge over the Indus at Attock, which was completed by May 1883.

On return from furlough in 1884, he was appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Sind-Sagor section of the present N.-W. Railway, but was transferred to the charge of the Bolan temporary Railway in June 1885, and completed that work as well as the permanent section between the head of the Pass and Quetta by July 1886. During the progress of the work he reported on the capabilities of the Pass as a route for a permanent railway, and made surveys through the Mushkaf Valley which resulted in the present Mushkaf Railway now under construction.

In 1886 he was associated with the late General Hancock and Sir Guilford Molesworth in a committee to report on the best route for crossing the Khanaja-Amran range of hills North-West of Quetta, and in 1887 made detailed surveys which resulted in the Khojak Pass being finally chosen as the route for the Extension of the Sind-Pishin Railway to Chaman. In May 1887 he had to take over the completion of the Sind-Pishin Railway in addition to his other work—his first duty being to cut down he enormous rates for work then being paid, and to estimate in detail for all the unfinished works.

In November, 1887, the Khojak works were sanctioned, and he remained in charge of them until appointed Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, in succession to Sir G. Molesworth, in May 1889.

During the year and a half he directed the works in the Khojak Pass, the whole of the construction was organised and started, shafts for the tunnel sunk and about half the headings driven, workshops built and the rope inclines over the top of the Pass constructed: in fact nothing remained to do but to carry on to completion what was well under way when he made over charge of the work to his successors.

During this time the Sind-Pishin Railway up the Harnai Valley was brought into a condition fit for ordinary traffic, and investigations and surveys were commenced which resulted in the lower half being converted from a 1 in 40 uncompensated into a 1 in 55 compensated line.

While Consulting Engineer to Government he never ceased from impressing on the administrative authorities the necessity for a thorough examination into the condition of all the older railway girder bridges in India, which resulted in the ricketty structures of this sort on the North-Western and other State lines being replaced by ones of proper strength, and in strong measures being taken to compel the Guaranteed Companies to set their bridges in order—measures which as yet have not been very successful on a railway, the unsafe bridges on which may be measured by the mile.

For the Attock bridges and connected works Mr. O'Callaghan received from Lord Ripon the decoration of C. I. E., and for the Bolan temporary Railway Lord Dufferin gave him the C. S. I.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber;

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered ..	7 18	2 85	3 15	2 54
Monday, June 11th	3 53	5 20	5 29	2 30
Total ..	10 71	8 5	8 44	4 84
Total fall to June 11th, 1893	6 93	7 2	6 71	10 4
Total fall to June 11th, 1892	6 9	5 19	5 29	5 87

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 11TH OF JUNE, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·685	N E	3	104·0	74·9	88	3·12	3·12	+2·73
Agra	29·585	S E	5	105·5	86·2	51	...	0·03	−0·34
Cawnpore	29·657	E S E	5	108·9	84·0	69	..	..	..
Allahabad	29·614	E N E	5	96·6	81·8	56	..	0·33	−0·36
Jhansi	29·629	S W	4	105·1	81·7	57	..	..	−0·85
Jacobabad	29·548	E	8	112·7	88·0	52	...	...	...
Karachi	29·558	W S W	19	96·0	84·2	87	...	...	...
Jeypore	29·631	N	3	98·6	78·9	79	0·06	0·80	+0·45
Ajmere	29·631	N W	4	91·9	79·1	79	0·05	1·35	+1·17
Deesa	29·623	S S W	10	95·8	78·5	93	0·35	0·40	+0·28
Ahmedabad	29·630	W	5	99·7	80·6	83	0·01	0·04	..
Bhuj	29·613	S S W	15	98·5	80·4	74	0·01	0·01	−0·39
Rajkot	29·645	W NW	7	96·4	78·1	73	0·05	0·13	−0·39
Veraval	29·657	W	7	86·1	81·7	87	0·04	0·04	..
Neemuch	29·630	S W	8	91·8	75·7	88	0·26	1·34	+0·83
Indore	29·665	S S W	4	94·5	73·1	89	0·86	1·98	+0·34
Saugor	29·658	S W	6	95·9	73·1	83	4·25	5·37	+4·79
Jubbulpore	29·660	W	3	98·0	74·6	78	0·83	1·17	+0·14
Hoshangabad	29·666	Calm	3	98·9	74·7	83	0·42	0·88	−0·87
Khandwa	29·674	W S W	7	99·2	75·3	89	3·72	5·59	+4·12
Raipur	29·668	W S W	5	95·9	77·1	81	...	0·37	−1·11
Nagpur	29·669	W S W	6	97·8	73·1	90	2·46	3·20	+0·71
Amraoti	29·669	W	6	96·6	70·8	84	2·15	3·20	+1·47
Akola	29·653	S W	7	98·8	72·2	85	0·90	1·23	−0·26
Surat	29·667	S W	F	86·5	75·5	98	2·50	3·00	+1·71
Malegaon	29·700	W S W	9	96·4	73·1	93	1·32	1·80	+0·20
Bombay	29·679	WN W	13	82·0	74·5	93	4·18	6·59	+2·07
Poona	29·752	S W	13	90·5	72·9	96	0·06	0·25	−1·52
Aurangabad	29·713	S S W	8	95·5	73·2	79	0·06	1·01	...
Sholapur	29·737	S W	17	97·2	74·5	73	...	0·77	−1·66
Ratnagiri	29·753	S S E	5	83·0	74·9	98	5·39	18·63	+7·98
Belgaum	29·827	W S W	L	77·8	68·8	95	0·05	3·49	+0·55
Goa	29·824	N W	10	81·1	74·4	82	3·79	12·73	..
Karwar	29·835	S W	5	80·1	74·5	91	1·66	10·75	−3·31
Mangalore	29·856	S W	3	79·7	73·9	95	3·00	13·34	−0·43
Calicut	29·900	N W	22	84·3	75·0	92	1·08	21·10	+7·76
Cochin	29·912	Calm	M	88·3	73·6	90	0·75	11·89	+1·31
Bangalore	29·844	W S W	9	82·3	66·4	82	0·06	3·27	+1·39
Secunderabad	29·756	W S W	8	93·7	71·8	77	0·49	0·91	−0·77
Masuliptm.	29·755	Calm	5	95·7	75·1	96	0·80	0·99	−0·85
Bellary	29·794	W	8	92·5	75·3	58	...	0·63	−0·15
Cuddapah	29·781	S W	...	95·2	75·9	62	0·19	0·67	−0·72
Madras	29·793	N N W	6	99·5	78·5	72	0·11	1·35	+0·65
Coimbatore	29·877	S	9	91·4	70·8	75	...	0·11	−0·52
Trichinopoly	29·813	W	8	100·1	78·3	59	...	3·11	+2·53
Negapatam	29·803	W	9	101·1	78·8	60	0·01	0·10	−0·52
Colombo	29·927	W S W	12	85·0	80·0	73	0·01	5·75	+1·70
Aden	29·727	E	8	93·8	82·3	79	...	..	...

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H.= 5·90 (16·03); G. T. H. 5·20= (8·05); St. G. H.= 5·29 (8·44); C. P. = 4·18 6(·59).
In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F—Fresh. S—Strong. H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes are very irregular. There has been a brisk to rapid fall in Berar and at Sholapur, Secunderabad and Neemuch, and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderatly steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Ratnagiri, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to strong at Bombay, Sholapur and Calicut. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles an hour at Calicut, 16 at Sholapur and 14 at Bangalore and Goa. The maximum temperature is from 4 to 10° below the normal at Cuddapah, Karwar, Bombay Surat, Saugor, Deesa, Neemuch, Ajmere, Jeypore and Allahabad, and 3 to 5° in excess at Cochin and Negapatam. The minimum temperature is from 4 to 8° in defect at Bombay, Surat Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased in several places and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts. Heavy rain has fallen at Ratnagiri (5·39"), Saugor (4·25"), Bombay (4·18"), Goa (3·79"), Delhi (3·12"), Mangalore (3·00"), Surat (2·50"), Nagpur (2·46"), and Amraoti (2·15"), between one and two inches at Malegaon, Karwar and Calicut, and light to moderate showers at Jeypore, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Bhuj, Veraval, Neemuch, Aurangabad, Jubulpore, Indore, Akola, Belgaum, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is fairly normal, and moderately heavy rain is to be expected. Between Karwar and Bombay it is moderately steeper than usual and moderately heavy rain is probable. The pressure difference between Deesa and Bombay is increasing and conditions are very favourable for rain in Gujarat. In the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, Berar, the Madras Presidency and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency conditions are favourable for rain. Abnormals indicate that a small area of low pressure lies over Lower Sind, Cutch, Gujarat, Berar, Central India and the greater part of the Bombay Presidency, and the weather is slightly unsettled there and on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Ratnagiri. The pressure difference between Aden and Colombo is now two-tenths, and a strong monsoon is blowing in the Arabian Sea.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

Sunday's observations indicate that pressure has increased briskly in N-W P and South-East Punjab and has fallen slightly in the Peninsula. Winds have increased on the Konkan Coast and shew slight tendency to shift to normal monsoon direction at Bombay. Light rain has fallen in Malabar and moderately heavy rain in the Konkan. Karwar reports three inches, Marmagao and Ratnagiri four inches, and Bombay one. Dust-storms and thunder-storms have given showers in the Central Provinces, Central India, and East Rajputana. Rain has fallen locally in Lower Burma, East and North Bengal, and along the foot of the Hills, west to Gorakhpur, and Raniket. Large increase of humidity yesterday over the whole of the N.-W. P. and South-East Punjab. Moderate monsoon continues in the Konkan and monsoon winds are extending into the interior and are now affecting the N.-W. P., Rajputana, and South-East Punjab.

JUNE 11.

Monday's observations shew that the barometric changes are irregular, the most important being a brisk fall in the Central Provinces. The chief feature of the pressure distribution at present is a large excess in Burma and North-East India and a large increase in the humidity in North-West and Central India. The mail steamer, arriving yesterday, experienced from fresh monsoon to squally weather and heavy rain. Moderate normal winds are blowing in the West Coast, and heavy rain has fallen in the Konkan and some parts of the Central Provinces. Bombay, Khandwa, Saugor, Chanda, and Marmagoa each report four inches of rain; and Ratnagiri five. Moderately heavy rain has fallen in North Madras and Orissa and light to moderate rain over a greater part of Bengal and heavy local rain in South-East Punjab and the neighbouring districts of the North-West Provinces. Chakrata reports four inches, Delhi and Roorkee three, Sirsa, Umballa, Mussoorie, and Murree, one inch of rain. The temperature has fallen rapidly in North-West India, and monsoon winds have extended rapidly during the past ninty-eight hours over a greater part of Central and Northern India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 10th June, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·613
Temperature of the Air	80·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·6
Dew Point	77·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·921
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·4
General Directions of wind*	SSE, S, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	406
Fall of Rain	2·30
Total fall during month	4·55
" " year	4·84
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th	2·18

* From midnight to midnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s-s. Indrapura, 2,510 tons, Captain C A Watson, cleared yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE Brig Amizade, 107 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Goa (22nd May) with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Mombassa, 3,038 tons, Captain G G Stevenson, cleared yesterday for Muscat, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Karagola, 598 tons, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persian S N Co's s.s. Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A Mc Allister, clearedy esterday for Aden, Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and 66 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant, from Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr Rome, Mr J Ryrce as cabin and 34 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Marq. Bacquehem, 2,740 tons, Captain T Wallusching, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant, from Triste (21st May) with a general cargo, 2 cabins and 17 deck passengers.

THE Bombay S N Co's s.s. Bahaduri, 808 tons, Captain H Keyzer, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Karachi (8th June), with a general cargo and ten deck passengers. She will sail to-day for the above port with a general cargo.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P & O Co's s s Rosetta, 2,039 tons, Captain G W Browne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai (19th May) with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Mr and Mrs Pigott—From Hongkong—Rev J Caron, Mr B D Khan and Mr A Shapurji and servant. From Yokohama—Captain Newell. From Singapore—Mr M A Guffoor and servant, and D A Vasi and servant. From Melbourne—Mr K Kings Combe, Mr Basil Scott, Mr C Ross, Miss Mechan, Col Mechan, Mrs Irving and infant, Mr and Mrs Jenkinson. From Colombo—Miss Fredoux, Mr Syed M M Moola, Mr Abdulally, Mr M Savini, Mr Ogbourne, Miss Cosma, and Mr J Bowles Dallyud. From different ports—13 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Nerbudda	1940	Bolt	Not fixed		M M & Co
C	Naderi	1168	A Macalister	Red Sea	9-6	B P S N Co
E	Ehrenfels	1523	Wilkins	Bremen	13-6	Glade & Co
H&J	Avoca	1482	Abbas	Zanzibar	15-6	V Ebrahim & Co
K	L Charlemont	2055	Parker		19-6	W&A Graham
L	Bahaduri	828	Keyzari	Karachi	12-6	Shepherd & Co
M	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	12-6	Shepherd & Co
O	La Seyne	1152	Blanc	Aden via Karachi	9-6	F Simons
O	Mombassa	3038	Stevenson	Muscat	11-6	B I S N Co
P	Saint Marnock					

30 Ton Crane s. s. Avoca......Abbass......Zanzibar.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Alberta	3216	Davis	Hamburg		T Morrison & Co
3	Manilla	2582	Parode	Genoa	25-6	C Borboro
4	Iran	2316	Jennings	Liverpool	11-6	E Bates & Co
5	Peninsular	2711	Loggin	London	15-6	P & O Co
6	Clyde	4136	Parfitt	China	15-6	P & O Co
8	M Bacquehem	2740	Wallusching	China	21-6	A L S N Co
12	W Hall	2620	Webber	Not fixed		E Bates & Co
15	Pachumba	544	Gillett	Bhownagar	12-6	Vadilal & Co
16	Pondo	1764	Tougye	Amsterdam	14-6	Graham

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Bahaduri (s)	Keyzar	Karachi, June 8
11	Rosetta (s)	Browne	Shanghai, May 19
	Amizade (s)	Nacoda	Goa

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Nadir (s)	Crebbin	Calcutta, &c
	Mombassa (s)	Stevenson	Muscat
	Indrapura (s)	Watson	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Bahaduri, Keyzer, for Karachi
" Karagola, Livingstone, for Karachi, &c
" Naderi, McAllister, for Jedda, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer St Marnock, for Dunkirk
" Werneth Hall, for Liverpool, &c
" Clyde, for China
" Marq Bacquehem, for China
" Kola, for Karachi
" Madura, for Calcutta, &c
" Nerbudda, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVAL.
6 Dulna s ....Houstoun........Bombay, May 11

DEPARTURES.
June 6—Steamers Puracа, Rewa and Wardha; and barque Louise

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
2	Japan s	Calcutta
6	Putiala s	Negapatam
	Nowshera s	Rangoon
	Bhopal s	Hamburg
	Goalpara s	Rangoon
7	Eridan s	Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

June.		
3	Japan s	Calcutta
6	Ellora s	Cocanada
	Putiala s	Rangoon

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 11.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—37 cases whisky, Turner Morrison and Co; 110 cases whisky and 65 cases gingerwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 6 cases confectionery, S Nuzerally.
Australia s—35 cases whisky, The Bombay Co.
City of Dublin s—16 cases printing ink, S A S Dawood, 5 cases confectionery, A Goolamally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—70 cases school slates, A Essoofa ly; 50 casks carbolic powder, V Bhicka and Co.
City of Dublin s—160 cases medicine, Hurjee Mooljee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—8 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co; 9 cases provision Essoofally Mahomedally and Co; 322 kegs paint of sorts, R Moofwanjee.
Carthage s—23 cases oilmenstores, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Himalaya s—6 cases medicine, Moolchund Veljee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—100 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bhopal s—24 cases playing cards and 7 cases pot papers, N Heptoolabhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Bhopal s—5 cases medicine, Grieves Wynn and Co; 1 qr-cask rectified spirit, Hormusjee Merwanjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Iran s—100 bales twist waste and 15 cwts iron, Pragjee Heerjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—186 cwts coir yarn and 7 bales hemp, K Khooshall; 123 bales hemp, Thos H Moore and Co; 32 cases bristles, Glade and Co; 34 cwts dry ginger, Damoder Jairam; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Kurrumchadd Mugan; 15 cwts stuffed birds and 1 case millinary feathers, C Sorabjee; 6 bags grain, Shepherd and Co; 7 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 125 cwts gum, Jaitha Malsee; 14 cwts nutmeg, M Jaffer.
Alberta s—4 bales skins, N Jamsetjee; 1 bale skins and 150 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 80 cwts deer horns, S Dhurumsey; 50 cwts deer horns, P Alleruakia; 43 cwts fishmaws, M L Khathau and Co; 175 cwts turmeric and 1000 cwts dry ginger, Keeka Khooshall; 65 cwts deer horns, V Gangjee; 61 cwts turmeric, R Mahomed.

FOR HAMBURG.

Alberta s—20,089 cwts rapeseed and 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Ehrenfels s—1,969 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Pando s—28,381 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ikbal s—400 bales hemp, N Lalljee; 2,000 cwts mowraseed, A Blascheck and Co; 6,080 cwts rapeseed, 4,080 cwts groundnuts and 1,840 cwts castorseed, F Fischer and Co; 8,300 cwts rapeseed, 899 cwts myrabollams, 3,000 cwts linseed and 400 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 50 bales cotton-fly, H E Bode and Sons; 4,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St Marnock s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 850 bales cotton, 4,500 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—55 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,210 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Iran s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Clyde s—139 bales twist, P F Talati; 100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 150 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 30 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 229 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co; 100 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 17 cases condiments and 7 cwts dall, Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 362 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 3 cases opium, The P and O Co; 117 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Clyde s—100 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, E J Abraham; 200 bales twist, N J Abraham; 30 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 255 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 225 bales twist and 25 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 138 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 83 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Clyde s—225 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Madura s—378 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 12.

[Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FARRAN]

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Short Causes.

133-94—Mooljee and R—Ebjee Oomersey and others vs Sardarmal Tajmal and another
148-94—Thakurdas D and C—Samaskhan Mahomedkhan vs Sha Mahomed Sheroobhoy
186-91—In person—Faroodin Moola Motabhai vs Essajee Nathoobhai and others
188-94—Dikshit and H Goculbhai Moolchand vs Baba Panduset and others—Tyabjee D P and C
192-94—Janardhan and A Jodia—Harivulubh Goolabchand vs Bhansali Mohunlal Vithaldas
193-94—Chalk W and S—Versey Wagjee and others vs Tejsey Dewjee and oshers—In person

Postponed Long Causes

274-93—Brown and M—Khetsidas Rambux vs Munchersha Sorabjee Mehta and another—Ardesir H and D—Part heard

For further direction on Commissioner's Report

427-91—Payne, G and S—Henry Charles Stephens, MP vs Alibhoy Esmaljee—Crawford B and C

Postponed Long Causes

108-92—Ardasir H and D—The Advocate-General vs Bai Poonjabai and others—Payne, G and S—Little, S N and B and Wadia and G
629-93—Shamrao P—Heerabai alias Saloobai vs Pandoo Casinath Thacker—Chalk, W and S
390-93—Payne, G and S—Govindjee Mohunjee vs Dossa Kirpal—Mansuklal D and J
407-91—Tyabjee D P and C—Hajee Khan Habib Khan vs Ramjee, Antone and another—Chalk, W and S
268-92—Chalk W and S—Pacotti San Jao vs Dagree—T A Bland

For further direction on Commissioner's Report

151-93—Wadia and G—Hajee Haroon Hajee Tyeb vs Hajee Ally Janmahomed
76-93—Mansuklal D and J—Bai Dahi alias Nanivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas and another—Muljee and R, and Little S N and B

[Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY]

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Short Causes.

84-93—Thakurdas D and C—Fazal Jaffer vs Bai Veerbai and others—M L Shroff
237-93—Framjee and M—Lawrence Augustus Watkins vs Soorajee Jorajee
421-93—M H Khan—Ramprasad Sewchand and others vs Hujarimul Gangaram Rathi
543-93—Mooljee and R—Dharamchund Javerchand vs Tullockchand Javerchand—Little, S N and B
544-93—Mooljee and R—Kustoorchand Javerchand vs Tullockchand Javerchand—Little, S N and B
645-93—Chalk W and S—Narayen Pandurang Bhandarker vs Waman Pandurang Bhandarker
24-94—Payne G and S—Mahomed Hoosein bin Hassam Mahomed Chorgay vs Damjee Hardas—Brow and M
90-94—Chalk W and S—Souden Bhoota and others vs Govind Dinajee
103-91—In person—Muga Pitta and others vs Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff
110-94—Mathubhai and J—Jugmohundas Vrijvulubhdas and others—Bicknell, M and M
112-94—Dikshit and H—Sobagchand Tullockchand vs Ramjee Ballajee and another
124-91—K D Shroff—Jehangirjeo Rustomjee Mody vs Shiavaksha Rustomjee Master and another—Jehangir D
128-91—Little, S, N and B—Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia vs Pestonjee Manockjee and others—F P Pavri
143-91—Mathubhai and J—Jay Narayen Meghraj and another vs Ismail Karmalli and others
150-91—Mansuklal D and J—Govindram Dwarkadas vs the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co, Ld
151-91—Bicknell, M and M—Eduljee Shapurjee vs Lalchand Valjee
162-91—In person—Chundoolal Khooshalchand and others vs Mir Abdool Rasool Alamkhan
167-91—Mathubhai and J—Jankidas Harbhagat and others vs Dewjee Hamraj and others
171-91—Tyabjee D P and C—Narrondas Canjee vs Girjabai
172-94—Wadia and G—Dharamsee Laljee vs Prince Bhowsinjee Mahadhursingjee
173-94—Payne G and S—Mahomed Hajee Abba and another vs Ashabai and others
179-94—Crawford B and C—Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Panthakey vs Muncherjee Bamonjee Panthakey—Bicknell M and M
195-91—Edgelow and G—Wala Naran and others vs Bai Ayeshabai and others
196-91—Bicknell, M and M—Motilal Sadaram and another vs Heeralal Bunsidhar
209-91—Dickshit and H—Rangildas Bhukhandas and another vs Rehemoobhoy Allana and others—Thackurdas, D and C
219-91—Mathubhai and J—Bhogilal Malukchand and others vs Bhukhandas Veejbhukhandas and others—Bicknell, M and M
220-94—Chitnis, M and M—Bhasker Sunderrao vs Luxmibai and others
226-91—Roughton and B—Suliemon Cassum vs Hajee Oosman Rahimtoola—Thakurdas, D and Co
235-91—Wadia and G—Nuzzur Mahomed Futtehally vs Moosajee Essajee.
8-94—In person, a pauper—Coodratkhan Soobratikhan and another vs Bhoota Pupma and others—In person
9-94—M L Shroff—Oomer Khan bin Hassan Khan and another vs Abdulla bin Hussan Khan and others—Wadia and G
631-93—Payne G and S—Narotum Vanarsi vs Jamsetjee Fardoonjee Oonwalla—Pestonjee, R and K
14-94—Pestonjee R and K—Ebiee Umersey and others vs Mayabhai Premabhai—Mathubai and J

[Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STARLING]

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Postponed Long Causes

655-92—Tyabjee, D P and C—Aimai and another vs Bapoojee Dhunjeebhai Banajee and others—Janardhan and A—Part heard
75-92—Mathubhai and J—Motichand Haruckchand and another vs Manockchand Kapurchand—Craigie, L and O
484-93—In person, a pauper—Bai Fatmabibi vs Bai Lutifabai
307-93—Bhaishunker and K—Ramnarayen Nathuram vs Munguldas Candas and another—Edgelow and G
328-93—Bhaishunker and K—Bansilal Abirchund vs Mungul-das Candas and another—Edgelow and G
222-93—Tyabjee D. P and E—H H Nawab Shamsi Jehan Begum Saheba vs The National Bank of India, Ld—Little S, N and B

For hearing on Commissioner's Special Report

67-86—Framjee and M—Khudiza Begum and others vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadur—Crawford, B and C

Postponed Long Causes

595-90—Tyabjee D, P and C—Damodhar Soonderdas and another vs Liladhar Shamjee—Brown and M
527-93—Crawford B and C—Narrondas Raojee vs Purshotumdas Nagurdas and another—Chitnis, M and M
525-92—Edgelow and G—Latiff Hassum and others vs Hajee Cassum Jussub and others—Chalk W and S, Bicknell M and M
528-93—Mansuklal D and J—Jeenabhai Ramchandra vs Jugjeewan Nanabhai and another—Edgelow and G.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 9.

Sullivan, Lt, Bengal, A V Dept, on leave, from Lahore.

JUNE 10.

Turner, Major, Bengal, R A. on duty, from England.
Sanford, Lt, Bengal, 4th Goorkha Rifles, on duty, from England.
Caldecott, Col, Bo, R A. on duty, from England.
Head, Lt, Ms, R A. on duty, from England.
Clarke, Major, Bo, 1st Worc Regt, off leave, from England.
Begbie, Surg Capt, Bengal, A M S, on duty, from England.
Plumer, Capt, Ms, 5th Infty, H C. from leave, from England.
Robertson, Major, Bengal, 1st Norfolk Regt, from leave, from England.
Brownlow, Lt, Bengal, 39th Gurkha Rifles, on duty, from England.
Audain, Lt, Bengal, H C, on duty, from England.
Shelton, Lt, Ms, 1st Cheshire Regt, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 10.

Caldecott, Col, C B, Bo R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Westmacott, Lt, Bo, 1st Worc Regt, on leave, to Kamptee.

JUNE 11.

Sanford, Lt, Bengal, Goorkha Rifles, on duty to Bakloh.
Leslie, Lt, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, to Secunderabad.
Shelton, Lt, Ms, 1st Cheshire Regt, from leave, to Bellary.
Chase, Capt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, from leave, to Kirkee.
Norman, Lt Col, Bengal, R W Fus, from leave, to Jhansi.
Audain, Lt, Bengal, Hyd Cont, from leave, to Raichore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th June, 1894.

1 Extracts from Government Resolutions:—Nos 833 and 882, Volunteers Leave—Captain Lord Colin Campbell is granted leave of absence out of India from 12th May to 12th November 1894 inclusive.

2nd Lieut J Leask is granted leave of Absence out of India from 15th June to 15th December 1894 inclusive.

2 Lieut T M English will take over charge of B Company during the absence of Captain Lord Colin Campbell on leave.

3 Lieut F W English is appointed a member of the District Revolver Club Committee.

By Order,
(Sd.) C. MOSS, Captain,
and Adjutant, B. V. R

THE officials at the Bank of England have, it appears, been in the habit of paying interest on Government of India promissory notes on which the last Indian endorsement has not been duly certified. The practice is against the prescribed rules, and the Chief Accountant of the Bank last January asked whether it would be justifiable to refuse payment of interest on such notes. The Government of India have intimated that the practice is irregular and must cease, but as a sudden stop to a custom such as has been allowed to grow up might cause inconvenience, they have issued two forms of notice, one or other of which must be in future stamped on notes enfaced for payment in England. One form is for clean notes, the other for those bearing endorsements.

A RESOLUTION has just been issued by the Government of India on the subject of appointment to the Secretariat clerical services. The order states that the system of open competition has worked very satisfactorily as regards the lower division, but has proved unsuccessful as a means of filling vacancies in the upper division. Two non-official candidates would, by the competition of 1884, have obtained clerkships in the upper division, but both preferred employment elsewhere. Since that year only one candidate had been successful. The Government of India has, therefore, decided that it is unnecessary to reserve for appointment by open competition any fixed proportion of clerkships in the upper division. Heads of offices will be left free to fill the vacancies from among clerks in lower division and only where no employes in the office are considered eligible for promotion to the upper rank will competition be resorted to.

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These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil residents.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 11.

SATURDAY'S market news through Reuter was chronicled in our report of that evening's date, and no later advices through that medium, noticeable in this column, are meantime to hand.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec. Rs.	8,21,025
,, ,, Branches...	,, ,,	5,310
Other Deposits	Inc. ,,	3,787,209
Government Securities	,, ,,	7,29,591
Other Authorized ,, ...	,, ,,	2,10,897
Loans	,, ,,	62,805
Bills Discounted and Purchased.	Dec. ,,	5,59,951
Balances with other Banks	Inc. ,,	2,60,727
Cash..............................	,, ,,	2,880,409

The increasing ease in the Money Market which has become more noticeable as the "busy" export season has drawn sluggishly to a close, and which led to a reduction of the Presidency Bank's rates last Thursday, is again illustrated by the Bank's weekly Statement of Affairs issued to-day, and showing a further increase in the Cash Balance at the close of last week of over 28¾ lakhs, at 217 lakhs, following an addition of 33¼ lakhs at the end of the week preceding. This it will be seen from the figures which we give above has been mainly due to the large increase of 37¾ lakhs on Private Deposits; but Bills Discounted had, at the same time, decreased materially; while a small increase in Loans left the net falling off in the trade demand for Money at 43 lakhs, against a contraction to the same extent in the previous week, the difference between this amount and the increase in the Cash Balance being accounted for by a diminution in Public Deposits at the Bank's head office, and an addition to Government Securities.

The state of the weekly Return as shown above, and the still easier feeling which prevails in the market, has led the Bank of Bombay to further reduce its rates by one per cent., this afternoon, and the minimum, therefore, now stands at six per centum per annum.

COTTON has again been a quiet market here to-day, with a small business passing in both directions The total Sales reported are 1,400 bales, of which exporters have taken only 100 Indore, at Rs. 176¼ and 200 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 183, the balance of 1,100 bales bought by the Mills, consisting of 400 each of Jolara Ginned, at Rs. 174; and Dhulia, at Rs. 146-55; 200 Barsee, at Rs. 195; and 50 each of Anjari, at Rs. 189; and Bhagalkote, at Rs. 177 per candy.

WHEAT.—A much better demand from exporters has led to a large business in this staple to-day in a firm market in which prices have advanced 1 to 1½ anna per cwt. We now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....Rs.	3	15	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,, ,,	3	13	6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi.............. ,,	3	11	0	,,
Red Delhi...................... ,,	3	5	0	,,
Hard Yellow .... ,,	3	13	0	,,
Red Ahmedabad .... ,,	3	9	6	,,
Hard Red....................... ,,	3	8	0	,,

SEEDS, on the other hand, have been in limited enquiry from shippers, and business has been upon a small scale, but the tone of the market has been steady at our quotations, say:—

Linseed ....Rs.	7-11-0 to	Rs. 7-13-0	per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat ,,	5-14-0 to	,, 6-1-0	,,
Do. do. Cawnpore ,,	5-14-0 to	,, 6-0-0	,,
Do. Red do...... ,,	5-8-0 to	,, 5-12-0	,,
Gingelly, White........... ,,	45-0-0 to	,, 46-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed.......... ,,	41-0-0 to	,, 42-0-0	

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton..........................	6,416	bales.
Wheat...........................	11,331	cwts.
Linseed	22,750	,,
Rapeseed	33,996	,,
Gingelly	866	,,
Poppyseed.....................	2,581	,,
Groundnuts	4,073	,,
Castorseed.....................	4,077	,,
Rice	1,650	,,

FREIGHTS are still quiet; but there has been a little more demand for forward loading, and for July and August shipment to Antwerp, in which a line for each month was done in the morning at 16s. 6d. per ton for Seeds; but 3d. to 6d. more was paid for small lots in the afternoon.

EXCHANGE opened quietly at 1s. 1 1-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. For the former we have heard of no enquiry in any position beyond a little which was reported for forward delivery at 1s. 1 3-32d.; and for Credits we hear of a moderate amount being placed at our quotation as above, both ready and forward. Opening rates in Calcutta were 1-32 to 1-16d. in advance of those ruling here; but later on they were reported quiet at the level of our closing quotations, which were as follows, ready and forward:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 1 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic......	1s. 1 1-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 1 3-32d.	,,
Credits do.	...1s. 1 3-16d.	,,
Francs do.	...1·38½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—104 15-16 for cash and the next settlement, was quoted for Fours at opening, after which the rate advanced to 105 1-16, and after being steady for a time thereat returned to the opening rate. Before the close, however, the market improved again, and left off at 105 1-8 for Fours for Money and Account; and 3½ per Cents at 101½.

SHARES.—The upward movement in some Cotton Mill Scrip continues, and this evening we note an advance of Rs. 15 each in Luckmidas, and Sun; of Rs. 7½ in Maneckji Petit; and of Rs. 5 each in City of Bombay, and Hindustan. Bombay Cotton Press shares are Rs. 15 higher; and Mofussil Rs. 10. Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 50 in the first issue, and Rs. 20 in the others. Port Canning shares are Rs. 2½ higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 1,162½ per share

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending June 9 compared with the statement of June 2, 1894:—

	June 2. Rs.	June 9. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	43,50,000	43,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,82,360	43,61,335
Do. do. at Branches	36,12,313	36,07,003
Other Deposits	2,69,96,068	3,06,83,277
Post Bills	5,867	6,106
Cash Credits, undrawn	27,69,184	32,99,079
Rs.	5,28,15,792	5,63,06,800
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	70,95,335	80,35,823
Cash Credits on do. do.	72,44,332	71,50,870
Loans do. do. do.	1,10,32,631	1,10,95,436
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	73,34,099	67,74,148
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,80,351		
Applied in reduction ,, 2,85,000		
	3,95,351	3,95,351
Stamps &c.	24,544	24,536
Bullion	...	
Cash Balances with other Banks	8,58,143	11,18,870
Cash and Currency Notes	1,88,31,357	2,17,11,766
Rs.	5,28,15,792	5,63,06,800

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 2nd June, 1894.)

DESCRIPTION.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	32,633	35,559	...	2,926	50,534	...
Goods	88,422	57,364	31,058	...	2,16,995	...
Other earnings	16,771	9,431	7,340	..	...	21,831
Total for week	1,37,826	1,02,354	35,472	...	...	...
Aggregate	27,78,204	25,32,506	...	...	2,45,698	...

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 5th June 1894:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1894-95	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 2nd June 1894.	3,629,700
Balance to be remitted from 3rd June 1894 to 31st March 1895	13,370,300

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CASTLE—June 4, at Calcutta, the wife of R C Castle, Bengal Police, of a son.

HUBBARD—June 3, at Lansdown, the wife of A O Hubbard, I M S, of a daughter.

KELLY—June 6, at Ootacamund, the wife of Lieut J Kelly, P W D, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CAVENDISH—June 5, at the Willows, Kailana, Bruce Alwynne, infant son of Captain and Mrs Cecil Cavendish.

COGGAN—June 7, at Calcutta, Henry Alfred Coggan, aged 43 years and 9 months.

GREENWAY—June 5, at Simla, of heart-disease, Arthur F Greenway, Public Works Department, India, second son of the late Fred Greenway, late Assistant Comptroller General, Paper Currency Department.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1894.

THE decision of her Majesty's Ministers in reference to the Simultaneous Examinations question, as set forth in Mr. Fowler's despatch, will occasion no surprise. Everyone in India who has taken the trouble to watch the course of events since, by a majority of eight the House of Commons, upon the initiative of Mr. Herbert Paul and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, affirmed in favour of the principle of placing the Bengali Babu who has never left his native land on an equal footing with an Indian student competing in London for the Civil Service knew that this effort to re-open a question so recently settled was a mistake. The great majority of Members of Parliament not realising the importance of the question, availed themselves of the opportunity of taking a well-earned half-holiday, and thus it was that Mr. Paul and his friends were able to carry their resolution in spite of the opposition of the Under-Secretary of State for India, and of every member of the House, with two exceptions, familiar with Indian life. Lord Kimberley's official knowledge led him to view the proposal with grave disapproval, but, as in duty bound, he forwarded the resolution to the Government of India without note or comment, and asked their opinion thereon. Six years previously the whole matter had been exhaustively considered by the Public Service Commission over which Sir Charles Turner presided. The fifteen members of the Commission—six of whom were Natives of India—unanimously came to the conclusion "that it is inexpedient to hold an examination in India for the Covenanted Civil Service simultaneously with the examination in London." However, Mr. Paul's resolution having been carried the Government of India had to re-open the question by instituting further enquiries, and asking all the Provincial Governments to state their views. We were enabled as far back as last February to publish a cablegram from our London correspondent stating that the opinions of the Provincial Governments and of the Government of India had been communicated to the authorities at home, and they were unanimous in the condemnation of a scheme calculated to reduce to the vanishing point the European element in the Imperial Service. The reasons which led Lord Ripon's Government to adopt the conclusions of the Public Service Commission were, as might have been expected, repeated with added emphasis by Lord Lansdowne's administration in replying to Lord Kimberley's despatch. The Government of India hold, and are supported by Lord Rosebery's Cabinet in the opinion, that no pledge has been given to make the concession asked for; that enormous practical difficulties stand in the way of introducing simultaneous examinations; that open competition is not the best way of selecting Natives for the higher ranks of the service; and that it is "entirely out of the question to reduce the existing minimum of Europeans for carrying on the Indian administration at the present time." It is significant that these views have been officially put on record by the most Radical Secretary of State the India Office has known. Mr. Fowler and the members of the Cabinet generally are not out of sympathy with the aspirations of the Natives of India, and the New India party form no considerable section of the Government fold. It is not to be supposed that Lord Rosebery's Cabinet would willingly take a step calculated to alienate this section at a time when the Government majority is so uncertain a quantity. But as responsible Ministers their first duty is to the State, and they are compelled to admit that there are insuperable objections to the establishment of a system of simultaneous examinations, while the system now existing—which had its origin under Lord Ripon's regime—is "based on just and wise principles, and should be maintained."

It is too much to expect that the great mass of the electorate in Great Britain would be sufficiently interested in Indian affairs to read Mr. Fowler's despatch with any care. Those of the electors who have done so, however, will find in it ample data for disabusing their minds of the notion, very prevalent at home, that very few Natives are allowed to enter the service of the Government in India. Nothing could be further from the truth as the despatch conclusively proves. The posts in the Provincial Service, many of which are positions of responsibility and emolument, are almost entirely filled by Natives. Exempting certain posts which can only be filled by Europeans, one-sixth of the Civil Service appointments—612 in number—are expressly reserved for Natives who by their conduct in the Provincial Service have proved their capacity for higher posts. Another mode of access to the Covenanted Service is for Natives to compete at the examination held in London, and it is estimated that this will bring up the proportion of Natives annually gaining entrance to the higher ranks of the Civil Service to eighteen per cent. of the total. In the Provincial Service, as now constituted, no less than 1,827 of the posts involve the exercise of high judicial, magisterial, or executive functions, and the salaries range from two hundred to a thousand rupees per month. The Subordinate Service includes, besides the entire ministerial staff of the Government offices, upwards of nineteen hundred appointments involving judicial or executive powers. Therefore, Mr. Fowler is well within the mark in saying that "upon the Natives of India devolves the bulk of the judicial and executive business of the country, the Imperial Service being restricted to the smallest number possible, and reserved for the superintendence of the administration, the supervision of districts and for such other work as must as a rule be discharged by European officers." The Government of India express the view that were the proportion of Natives entering the Imperial Service by competitive examination in London to exceed the present rate of eighteen per cent, it would be necessary to adopt the suggestion made by Lord Ripon's Government and restrict the total proportion of Indians in the service to a given figure. With one exception all the local Governments agree that the limit of posts reserved for Indians in the Imperial Service must not under present conditions exceed one-sixth. The exception is the Madras Government, who consider that the administration of the Presidency could be efficiently carried on if two-thirds of the civil servants were Europeans. We await the arrival of the Blue-Book with some interest, so as to learn the grounds on which the Presidency usually considered slower than any other to adopt innovations, is prepared to go so much further than the other local Governments in the somewhat perilous experiment of seeing to how low a point the European element in the administration may be reduced. The chaos which set in at the early stages of the great famine of 1877-78 in the Southern Presidency was attributed at the time to the paucity of the European element, and the necessity of recruiting it when the crisis came with men from Bengal who had no knowledge of that part of the country or its people. The native officials were as usual in a time of crisis dazed and discouraged, and lost their heads.

The reasons which led the Public Service Commission to propose the adoption of the system now become operative, have gained rather than lost by the lapse of time. In the seven years which have since passed away the Indian Empire has grown enormously, both as regards territory and population. Upper Burma, the Shan States, and other territories along the frontier have been acquired, and have added enormously to the responsibilities of the executive. The population has increased by leaps and bounds. To govern an Empire thirty times the size of Great Britain, and with a population eight times as numerous, is no light task, and its difficulties have in the last few years been augmented by the disputes of rival races and religions. It is therefore essential that the places of chief authority should for the most part be vested in British officers and civilians who are not bound by racial and religious ties to one community more than another. They constitute so to speak a court of appeal to which Natives can refer and be sure of justice amid the din and clash of contending sections. The cadre of posts reserved for covenanted and military officers is seven hundred and thirty-one, and this small number of men, to quote from Lord Lansdowne's despatch, "represent the British Government in India; in the eyes of the people they are the British Government; it is to their personal influence, their impartiality, justice, and efficiency; their physical and moral fitness, that the due administration of the Empire is entrusted; upon them, and not immediately upon military force, our strength rests; any weakening of their influence or deterioration in their efficiency would imply a relaxation of the restraints of Government and a reversion *pro tanto* to the conditions from which the country emerged only when it came into British possession." Even apart from these primary considerations, there are grave objections to open competition in India, for as Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick points out, it would result in "setting one of two great hostile parties above the other." In Bengal, if the system of recruiting for the subordinate executive service by competition had been persisted in, the entire service would have been given over to the Bengali Hindus. It is undeniable that Mahomedans and Sikhs, although evincing a large capacity for the practical work of administration, show little or no aptitude for the dry cramming which enables the Babu to satisfy the examiners, and have a monopoly of high employment under Government. Mahomedans would be practically excluded by a system of simultaneous examinations from office in the Imperial Service of a country in which they form one-fourth of the population. This would be a ground for serious discontent, and would add to the antagonistic feelings of the two communities. Another objection to simultaneous examinations is that the Indians entering the Imperial Service would have received their training elsewhere than in the best schools and workshops of these modern times—England. Imperial Rome sent her youths to Athens to learn philosophy, literature, and art. In the same spirit India should send to England those of her sons who are to associate with Englishmen in the higher posts of the administration of the country. For those who do not desire to enter the portal of high employment by that gate, exceptional capacity in the Provincial Service supplies a readier avenue.

√NOTWITHSTANDING the eloquence of Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, the Government of India have sanctioned the increase of police for which Mr. Vincent asked, and the 1538 men who constituted the police of the town and island are having 287 officers and men added to their ranks. The householder will sigh as a ratepayer, but will be reassured as a citizen; the rioter will see that his game is up. The distribution of the force, is not quite the same as the Acting Commissioner asked for. He recommended that the addition should be made up of 20 Europeans, 117 native mounted constables, and 150 armed foot constables. There are to be 20 Europeans, and five of them are to belong to the mounted force as Mr. Vincent proposed, but the mounted sowars are to be reduced to 67, and the surplus fifty men are to swell the ranks of the foot police. There will thus be an addition to the latter force of two hundred men, half of whom will carry fire-arms, and all of whom will be trained in the use of those weapons. The work of enlistment was busily proceeding yesterday afternoon outside the Byculla head-quarters, and a large crowd of natives were gathered round to see the semi-nude recruits being measured round the waist, weighed, and generally examined. Rain was falling at the time, and the spectacle was a forcible proof of the difficulty under which those responsible for the efficiency of the police labour for want of suitable head-quarters. It is satisfactory to know, however, that steps are being taken to supply this long-felt need, and the Government has sanctioned the erection of new and commodious head-quarters, opposite the Crawford Markets, at an estimated cost of four lakhs. Another building urgently required is a more roomy and less unhealthy hospital than the one now used, which is totally inadequate for the purpose. The accommodation is limited to thirty men, although the number of invalided policemen often nearly reaches a hundred. Mr. Vincent has lost no time in obtaining the additional men sanctioned by Government. Ten of the twenty Europeans have already been selected from some fifty applicants; almost all the foot police had enlisted last evening, and more than half the sowars. The police force of the town and island will, when these additions are complete, number 1,825 men, a figure which falls below the Calcutta total by over a thousand. Those who have looked upon the proposed increase as unnecessary may be reminded that the strength of the force will now only exceed the figures of 1865 by just 469 men. During the twenty-nine years which have elapsed since that date the police area has increased from seven square miles to fifteen; the population has grown, the buildings and property to be guarded have increased, advanced across waste and field and foreshore by leaps and bounds; and the vehicular traffic has been doubled.

THE importance of maintaining a sufficient police force is receiving illustration this week by the feelings of apprehension with which some of the least informed Hindus are viewing the approach of the Bakr-i-Eed festival next Friday. We are informed, however, on very competent authority that there is no occasion for this alarm, and that there is every reason to hope that the festival will pass over without disturbance. Nevertheless ample precautions will be taken, for unfortunately it may often be said in reference to the ways of an Indian crowd "how great a matter a little fire kindleth." A single indiscreet act on the part of one Hindu or one Mahomedan might lead to very grave disorder. It will consequently be necessary for the authorities to take adequate measures so as to be able "to nip disorder in the bud," if we may use Mr. Cotton's felicitous phrase. An additional guarantee of safety is that the leaders of both communities may be relied upon to do their best to prevent any act calculated to give needless offence to the other side. Colonel Wilson has now definitely decided not to return to Bombay, and has resigned the Commissionership. Happily we have in the gentleman who holds the acting appointment, a shrewd, tactful, and zealous officer. Mr. Vincent's services have already been acknowledged in the highest quarters by the bestowment upon him of the insignia of the Indian Empire, and his appointment to the vacant Commissionership is a foregone conclusion.

A LOCAL contemporary has for some time past shown a pronounced incapacity to believe that any good thing can come out of the Municipal Commissioner, but we confess to feeling considerably surprised that it should have reproduced in a conspicuous place the vulgar and senseless attack which a Calcutta paper has thought fit to make on him in connection with the unveiling of Dr. Blaney's statue. Is Mr. Acworth responsible for the refusal of the Corporation to repair or replace Lady Frere's bust? Did he not, on the contrary, recommend them to do so? and was he, because they refused, to withhold on such an occasion as the unveiling of a statue to a prominent member of the Corporation the tribute which that citizen's public services seemed to deserve? The literary criticism of a newspaper which is apparently ignorant of any connection in romance between a whirlpool and a goblet, is not likely to disturb Mr. Acworth's equanimity. The warmth and generous verve of the Commissioner's peroration was heard with sympathy and pleasure by his audience. He was not addressing the Corporation, but the public of Bombay, and it is not one of his functions to give lessons in rhetoric to the Councillors. Everyone has testified to the successful performance of the ceremony, and it is a lamentable proof of the length to which spite will go that a vapid sneer from a critic on the other side of India, who is incapable of sympathising with the ceremony or the object of it, should be fathered by a journal in this city.

THE Siamese Government, it is to be feared, played into the hands of their most dreaded enemy by refusing to produce Phra Yot for the second trial on which the French have insisted. Until the murder—if murder it really were—of Captain Grosgurin by certain Siamese, of whom Phra Yot would appear to have been the leader, has been expiated by the punishment of his murderers the French will have a colourable excuse for keeping possession of Chantaboon. With sagacious prevision of the law's delays, they proceeded to fortify that town and river when they took them over as a material guarantee for the fulfilment of the conditions laid down in the appendix to the Treaty imposed on Siam last year. Until all the stipulations of the Treaty and its supplement are fulfilled the French are to hold Chantaboon and certain islands in the Gulf of Siam.

THE s.s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 1st June, left Aden, at 11 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 4 p.m., on Saturday next.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 6 per cent.

AT the half-yearly meeting of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, to be held in London, on the 12th instant, the directors will recommend a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preferred stock and an interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the deferred stock of the company.

THE mail train to Ahmedabad leaving Bombay on Friday night, arrived at Ahmedabad on Saturday morning, two hours overdue. The delay was occasioned by the wheels of the engine being fired some hours after leaving Bombay.

THE ceremony of opening the J. N. Petit Hospital ward in connection with the Matunga Leper Asylum was performed yesterday evening by Mr. L. R. W. Forrest before a fairly large gathering of influential European and Native gentlemen. There was a great necessity of such a ward, as it was desirable to keep separate those inmates of the asylum suffering from diseases, other than leprosy, from the others. The necessity of having such a ward forced itself on the mind of Mr. Acworth, who has devoted much attention to the amelioration of the unfortunate inmates. Mr. Acworth's attention was engaged in this matter when Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit came forward and offered the handsome sum of Rs. 20,000 to build the ward to perpetuate the memory of her late lamented son, Mr. Jamshedji. Mr. Forrest after alluding to the catholic charity of the generous lady, remarked that they required funds to maintain the institution and he appealed to the generous public to help the institution by their contributions. He hoped that the Municipal Corporation would see their way to increase their contributions towards the maintenance of the Asylum. Dr. Blaney, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, remarked that he did not speak on behalf of the Municipal Corporation, but as an individual he took an interest in the work, because when his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor laid the foundation-stone of the Leper Asylum at Trombay he (Dr. Blaney) had said that the Corporation would not fail to give its support to the Asylum. He was sure that the Corporation would increase their contribution if the necessity of doing so was impressed upon them.

THE Bombay High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the summer vacation. Mr. Justice Bayley, acting Chief Justice, presided with Mr. Justice Fulton in the first division Court on the Appellate Side, while Mr. Justice Jardine, with Mr. Justice Ranade, presided in the second Court. On the Original Side, Mr. Justice Farran, Mr. Justice Candy, and Mr. Justice Starling sat in the three division Courts. Mr. Justice Jardine, Mr. Justice Farran, and Mr. Justice Candy, who have proceeded home during the vacations, returned to Bombay by the mail steamer the day before.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of May, 1892, Rs. 16,02,35,000. May, 1893, Rs. 13,94,78,000. May, 1894, Rs. 23,28,06,000.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SITUATION AT BANGKOK.

LONDON, June 11.

The situation at Bangkok is at present strained, the Siamese having refused to produce Phra Yot, charged with the murder of M. Grosgurin, for judgment in the second trial, fearing that the French will seize and convey him on board a gunboat.

The Chief Minister, Krom Luang Dewawongse has gone to consult the King.

Later.

It is rumoured that the French men-of-war at present lying at Saigon have been ordered to Bangkok.

M. Le Myre de Vilers has been interviewed, and said that the occupation of Chantaboon by the French would be permanent, unless Phra Yot was surrendered.

THE HUNGARIAN CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL.

VIENNA, June 11.

The Ministerial crisis in Hungary has been settled. The Emperor has charged M. Wekerle to reform the Cabinet thereby publicly conveying his approval of the Civil Marriage Bill while adhering to his refusal to create Peers.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, June 11.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 1st instant, left here for Bombay, at 11 a. m., to-day, and the s. s. Oceana for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

SIR S. PYNE'S RETURN TO KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 11.

The latest letters from the Amir show that no trouble of any kind is anticipated.

Sir S. Pyne will leave Simla on or about the 15th instant, leaving Peshawar on the 17th, and will be accompanied by a strong escort of the Amir's troops direct to Kabul.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCES.

Nothing is known definitely as to when the new rules regarding Exchange Compensation will be received.

They were expected at the end of last month, and the delay cannot be accounted for.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

H. E. the Viceroy's tour has not been settled yet. The first tour of every Viceroy has been to travel across the North-West frontier, but it is not known whether Lord Elgin will adhere to it. It is considered now extremely improbable that he will visit Kashmir.

BLAZING OF MANGO-TREES IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 11.

The tree-smearing mystery has now assumed a new phase in these Provinces. According to the *Pioneer* the blazing of mango-trees with axe has taken the place of daubing with mud and hair. In some cases both signs are found on the same tree. None of the chips are left lying about. Possibly, these relics, says the *Pioneer*, are required for forwarding elsewhere.

DARING OUTRAGES AT AGRA.

The budmashes of Agra have committed several outrages of a daring kind. In one case they shot a cultivator dead; in another they entered the house of a European pleader, when his wife was alone in the house, but she made a courageous stand and raised an alarm when the ruffians decamped. The police are on their track.

TROOPS FOR THE DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

Two companies of the Royal Irish Fusiliers proceed to the disturbed districts to preserve order during the Bakri-Id festival.

HONOUR TO A RETIRING HEAD-MASTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, June 11.

The public consisting of influential Mahomedans, Hindus, Parsees, and Europeans, bade farewell to Mr. Aitken, the retiring head-master of the Akola High School, Berar, in a large meeting, attended by over one thousand men. Mr. Hare, the Deputy Commissioner, presided. Messrs. Date and Desai, pleaders of the local bar, delivered eloquent speeches. The reply was instructive, touching, learned, and opportune. Mr. Aitken's portrait was unveiled.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser left here this afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here for Karachi, this afternoon.

SUEZ, June 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, June 10.

The s. s. Canton (extra) arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, June 10.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

H M S Crescent, from Australia arrived.

German Mail Steamer Preusen, from China arrived.

French Mail Steamer Eridan, from Calcutta arrived.

June 11.

French Mail Steamer Natal, from China arrived.

H M S Lapwing, from Trincomallee arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, June 11.

H M S Boadicea sailed for Colombo.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Arroyo arrived at Kobe, on the 10th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, June 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3¼

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	101
3 per cent. Rentes	100¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	56 1/16
Bar Silver	28¾

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, June 10.

10 p.m.	80·6

MONDAY, June 11.

8 a.m.	78·1
10 a.m.	77·7
2 p.m.	80·8
4 p.m.	79·9

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says :—According to a telegram from Rangoon, the police there are accused of having attacked and brutally treated a number of British sailors who were ashore, and their comrades are expected to land and retaliate. They are also said to have attacked a native printer on Tuesday night, and robbed him. On this subject a Rangoon correspondent writes :—It is strange to note that on the return of Sir Alexander Mackenzie to Burma as the Chief Commissioner, daring robberies and much lawlessness suddenly ceased; but within the month a revival began, and it is hoped that a scheme for reforming the police in Burma will soon be evolved.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 25.

CRICKET LYRICS.

Neither ancient mythology nor modern philology has given the grand game of cricket an all-powerful and protective deity. Cricket cannot boast a patron saint—a luxury which is not even denied to a cobbler. Not one of the nine muses has ever deigned to patronise "cricket's manly toil." With Diana as the goddess of hunting it would have been a miracle had literature not possessed many beautiful hunting poems and songs. But there has been naught to inspire the cricket poet with Tyrtæan fire. Indeed, cricket owes very little to the worshippers of the muses. Cricket has its rhymesters, its "jinglers," its parody makers, and may be an odd minor poet or two to sing its praises, but no aureate worthy of the summer pastime. I know of no ambitious volume of cricket poems. Mr. Norman Gale calls his "Cricket Songs" "trifling verses." Why, even the "subaltern game" of golf has already produced a volume or two of songs! The verses that I have stumbled across, relating to the peaceful tented field, are mostly of a fugitive and ephemeral description. That is to say, they have been printed in some newspaper, periodical, or magazine, and there they lie buried. Be mine the task to reverently compile an article which shall mainly consist of extracts from poems, new and old, good, bad, and indifferent, and by all kinds of "hands."

CRICKET EPICS.

Most of the earlier cricket poems are mild epics describing the events and incidents in some historical match. Kent played All England in 1746, and James Love, a comedian, gave an account of the contest in verse. And quite an epic it was. Kent ultimately required 58 to win, and these they obtained in their second innings, but only by one wicket, if we may trust the poet, who says :—

> With double skill each dangerous ball they shun,
> Strike with observing eye, with caution run.
> At length they know the wished-for number near,
> Yet wildly pant, and almost own their fear.
> The two last champions even now are in,
> And but three notches yet remain to win.
> When, almost ready to recant its boast,
> Ambitious Kent within an ace had lost.
> The mounting ball, again obliquely driven,
> Cuts the pure ether, soaring up to heaven.
> Weymark was ready—Weymark all must own
> As sure a swain to catch as e'er was known;
> Yet, whether Jove and all compelling Fate
> In their high will determined Kent should beat,
> Or the lamenting youth too much relied
> On sure success and fortune often tried,
> The erring ball, amazing to behold!
> Slipped through his outstretched hand and mocked his hold.
> And now the sons of Kent complete the game,
> And firmly fix their everlasting fame.

Did ever man obtain such immortality through missing a catch! Good old butterfingers! The poet could not have written more had Weymark held the ball. These are some lines commemorating the match between Kent and Surrey in 1773 :—

> But when the Kentish men went in,
> Reason confessed they could not win;
> For honest Lumpy did allow
> He ne'er could pitch but o'er a brow;
> And Kentish sportsmen said that they
> Deep in a hole could never play;
> So Surrey did the victory gain,
> By Lumpy, Fortune, Art, and Rain.

Lumpy was a famous bowler, named Edward Stevens, who was the cause of three stumps being introduced instead of two. In the match between Kent and Hambledon in 1775, Lumpy sent the ball between the two stumps three times. As this was considered a hardship on the bowler, for the batsman was not out under these conditions, the stumps were made three in number, six inches wide, and one foot high.

In 1824, Nottingham played a combined team of Sheffield and Leicester at Darnall, and were thoroughly well thrashed for their temerity in tackling two counties for Marsden alone scored no fewer than 227. The Yorkshire cricket bards were not slow to celebrate their victory thus :—

> "What's the matter, my friends, at Sheffield to-day,
> That most of the people are going away?"
> "What's the matter, indeed! Why, don't you know, Mester,
> That Nottingham's playing both Sheffield and Lester?"
> So, as I had heard it reported by many,
> That cricket was finest diversion of any,
> I thought, just for once, I would join in their fun,
> And to Darnall I got as the stirrings begun.

And the poet described the match. I must quote you some of the lines with reference to Marsden's achievements. Thus the rhymester :—

> Then Marsden went in, in his glory and pride,
> And the arts of the Nottingham players defied.
> Oh, Marsden at cricket is Nature's perfection
> For hitting the ball in any direction.
> He ne'er fears his wicket, so safely he strikes,
> And he does with the bat and the ball what he likes.
> Then homeward I trudged to our country folks,
> To tell 'em a few of our cricketers' jokes,
> But that joke of Tom Marsden's will ne'er be forgot,
> When two-hundred and twenty-seven notches he got.
> For Marsden and Gamble we filled up our glasses
> As brimful as when we toast favourite lasses;
> And then drank success to all cricketers true,
> Who with honour this noble diversion pursue.

SONGS AND RECITATIONS.

In days long, long ago, there used to be some rare old-fashioned cricket songs. There was the fine old English cricketer :—

> I'll sing you a good old song, made to a good old rhyme,
> Of a fine old English cricketer, who loved his old pastime;
> Who deemed it nothing better than the very greatest crime
> That cricket should e'er be forgot in any age or clime.
> Oh! the fine old English cricketer, &c., &c.,

There were eight verses. Then there was "The Cricketers' Chorus," which commenced :—

> Assist all ye muses, and join to rehearse,
> An old English sport, never praised yet in verse.
> 'Tis Cricket I sing of illustrous fame,
> No nation e'er boasted so noble a game.
> Derry down, &c.

Six verses constitute the "chorus." There are many more such, but I will only add the following song :—

> I seem not to care for hound, fox, or hare—
> The chase of the wild roe I relish still less:
> No gathering of scarlet or green can compare
> With the meet of old friends in a cricketing dress,
> So fill up a bumper, and joyously call
> For success of the friends of the bat and the ball!
> Here's a sport that encrimsons with roses the cheek,
> Strews a garland of flowers o'er life's chequered day,
> Times the pulse to sweet music—gives strength to the weak,
> Why, surely, then, cricket is worthy a lay.
> So fill up, &c.
> The vassal and peer in the pastime engage—
> The hale mountain peasant—the chief in the glen;
> All ages commingle—youth, warrior, and sage,
> For of men it makes boys, and boys become men.
> So fill up, &c.
> Then welcome the sober enjoyment that flings
> Such witchery round the spot where it lives!
> The bud in the heart, to the sunlight that clings,
> Will bloom in the pleasure that cricketing gives.
> So fill up, &c.

Then there used to be a recitation called "King Time, a cricketer," which tells how "King Time" in a whim took a stray in May and tumbled across "a grand match of cricket." The poet concludes :—

> Then glancing awhile on the soul-cheering play,
> By turns o'er his face came a frown and a ray,
> These players deride me, they're so merry and blithe:
> Then, turning his glass, he glanced at his scythe,
> And said to himself I'll soon conquer ye all—
> Yet there's much I admire with this bat and the ball,
> So at eve, when the wine in its plenty did flow,
> And tales were retold of things done long ago;
> King Time was so pleased, said the game was so good,
> That he'd spare all the players as long as he could!

KING BAT.

And now I feel it incumbent upon me to give you a few samples of some of the better class of modern cricket verses. Two of the best poems of this kind that ever I read were addressed to bats. Mr. E. V. Lucas is generally credited with being the author of the following :

> Willow and cane is all I am, with a wisp of flaxen thread,
> Cane and willow, willow and cane, fondly, perfectly red;
> But never wood for a bounding yacht was picked with a nicer thought.
> And nothing planned by human hand ever was deftlier wrought.
> Willow and cane is all I am, yet here is a wondrous thing;
> Willow and cane is all I am, yet also am I a King!
> The flower's of the earth my subject are, and the throne the Cricket Bat.
> Is English muscle and English youth, and who has a throne like that?
> Willow and cane is all I am, yet look at the host I sway,
> And never a boy but smiles with joy as he grips me in the fray.
> A level mead is all I need, that is my royal hall,
> A level mead and a gentle breeze, and the great sun over all.

Mr. Howard Macnutt, who visited England with the Philadelphians ten years ago, wrote a poem on his old bat in "Outing"—that excellent sporting magazine. He addresses his bat at length, and closes :—

> Thy service is not ended—nay, thy heart would break.
> Each crack and seam upon thy face would wider grow,
> Like aged wrinkles, if I pensioned thee;
> While I, in future, vainly would thine equal seek.
> Nay, nay, my brave old bat! I'll play with thee
> As long as life and sinew give me strength;
> And when upon the fateful book of life
> My final score is made, my wickets down,
> And God, the mighty umpire, calls me home,
> I'll take thee in my hand, good, brave old bat!
> Walk slowly from the field, and wave good-bye,
> Then lay me down, my cricket armour on,
> And, with thee for my pillow, fall asleep.

Somewhat farfetched, but still a beautiful and pathetic idea. Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. Norman Gale, Mr. Douglas Sladen, and others have written with a cultured pen on cricket.

THE WORLD A CRICKET FIELD.

Of the more serious poems the appended parody, which was published in "Truth" is really excellent :—

> All the world's a field.
> And all the men and women cricket-players.
> They have their innings and their fielding out,
> And one man in his time plays many games,
> His life being seven matches. First, the infant,
> Mowing and poking at his nurse's slows;
> And then the schoolboy, boundless in ambition,
> But green in judging lengths, slogging like fun,
> And bowled by yorkers; then the undergrad,
> Smoking strange weeds, and blazer'd like the Turk,
> Heedless of honours, puppet of every fancy,
> Seeking a college reputation
> Even in the school's despite; and then the lover,
> Shying like Frenchman, with a woful habit
> Of dropping all his catches; then the husband,
> With waist expanding, to short runs inclined,
> With eyes correct, and coat of formal cut,
> Full of old joys, and new incumbrances,
> And so he meets his match. The sixth is played
> By the stiff pater with his growing lads,
> With spectacles on nose, and bat in hand;
> They trundle at the stumps a world too fast
> For his sore shins; yet his big manly heart,
> Turning again toward youthful pleasure glows,
> And revels at each ball. Last match of all,
> Which ends the sturdy cricketer's career,
> Is played in the arm-chair at second-hand,
> Sans bat, sans ball, sans stumps, sans everything.

GRACE AND SHREWSBURY IN VERSE.

The prowess of our celebrated cricketers seems to have a habit of exciting the poetic faculty in some of the votaries of the game. When Mr. W. G. Grace went to Australia with Lord Sheffield's combination and surprised everybody by his brilliant play, after so many years' active service, a sweet singer composed a gem of a parody on "The Brook" :—

> I've come from haunts of kangaroo,
> I've made a sudden sally,
> And sparkled into form anew,
> With top place on the "tally."
> I hit about, go in, go out,
> With here and there a failing,
> And here and there a lusty "clout"
> Beyond the boundary sailing.
> Though fatter, fatter e'en I grow,
> I do not care a stiver,
> For men may come and men may go,
> But I go on for ever.

The great Grace has often moved the poets, but Shrewsbury—scientific as he is—does not appear to possess this power. However, when the famous Nottingham player remained in Australia during the season of 1888 a young lady—who, I believe, was then engaged to a famous Southern amateur—wrote "A Lament" in that excellent little paper called "Cricket," in the August of the year named. Maud Reid, who is the authoress of other lays on the game, thus conjured Arthur the Great to return to his native land :—

> And oh! on those slow sticky wickets,
> Where Turner, "the Terror," was king,
> And a journey towards the Pavilion
> Was quite the most orthodox thing;
> It was then that we shook our heads sadly,
> (For surely the outlook was black);
> "Things wouldn't be going so badly
> If we had our Shrewsbury back!"
> Come back to the old Mother Country,
> From the land that lies over the foam,
> For Cricketing England is waiting,
> Impatient to welcome you home.
> Impatient once more to be reading,
> In the lists of the great roll of Fame,
> The record of honour and glory
> Appended to Shrewsbury's name!

"PUNCH'S" JOKES AND OTHER JOKES.

But it's high time we had a laugh. "Punch" is a paper which seems to keep a tame poet and a mild humorist on tap for cricket. In May, 1878, the Australians made very short work of the Marylebone Club at Lords. Mr. W. G. Grace scored 4 and 0, and "Punch" in one stanza told the story like this :—

> The Australians came down like a wolf on the fold,
> And for a few runs the M. C. C. were bowled;
> Grace before lunch was very soon done,
> And Grace after lunch did not get a run.

Again : Here is "Punch's" philosophy at the Popping crease :—

> "The glorious uncertainty?" why, to be sure
> That it must be the slowest should see at a glance.
> For Cricket, as long as the sport shall'endure,
> Must be, in its nature, a mere game of chance.
> "'Tis all pitch and toss;" one can show it is so;
> 'Tisn't science or strength rules its losses or winnings,
> Half depends on the "pitch"—of the wickets, you know,
> The rest on the "toss"—for first innings.

Shall we ever forget how "Punch" satirised poor Billy Scotton, who batted for 67 minutes for England against Australia in 1886 without adding a run to his score? Do we not recall :—

> Block, block, block
> At the foot of thy wicket, O Scotton!
> . . . .
> But oh, for the lift of a smiting hand
> And the sound of a swipe for six! &c.

One of the neatest jokes in verse upon any cricketer has, I regret to say, nothing to do with cricket. It concerned Mr. A. G. Steel, who is, as we all know, a barrister. One day, at Kirkdale Sessions, he prosecuted a woman, named Jane Steel, for felony. When the case was over a brother of the Bar handed the celebrated Cambridge and Lancashire crack the following clever lines :—

> One Allan Steel is at the bar,
> Jane Steel is in the dock,
> And Allan Steel doth say Jane Steel
> Did "steel" a fur-lined frock.
> Now steel your hearts to prisoner's tears,
> For this the jury's "role,"
> And say amongst these many Steels
> Who really 'twas that stole.

During the year 1893 there was a noticeable falling off in the number of accidents on the Madras Railway, the total number being 140. In 1891 the total number was 216, and in 1892, 176. The total number of accidents during 1893 on the South Indian Railway is 353, of which 254 are cases of running over cattle. The total number of accidents in 1891 and 1892 were 473 and 418, respectively. The large number of cases of running over cattle on the South Indian Railway shows that there is room for more prosecutions for cattle trespass and for improving the fencing.

KARACHI SEWERAGE WORKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 6.

The question of the sewerage of Karachi has been before the Municipality for some years, and several schemes had been discussed by them when they decided to deal first of all with the native city containing a population of about 40,000. The city is very crowded, and is built upon a loose subsoil of sand and fine gravel, heavily charged with water to within three feet of the surface in the lower parts. The centre of the city rises from 30 to 40 feet above sea level, the outskirts being nearly level all round, and about 10 feet above sea level. The streets are for the most part narrow and winding, the houses are largely built of rough timber covered with mud, the whole place is more or less honeycombed with cesspools, and altogether the native city presents as awkward a problem for the Sanitary Engineer to solve as regards its sewerage as can well be found anywhere. To the north-east round to the south spreads the more European and military portions of Karachi; along the north-western side of the city runs one of the mouths of the Lyari river, the bed of which is only some three or four feet below the adjoining streets. Beyond this first Lyari mouth the population is spreading and increasing rapidly up to the second Lyari from the west to the north-eastwards around the native city; south-westwards of the city lies the harbour.

Owing to the nature of the subsoil it is impracticable to lay sewers at more than 12 or 13 feet deep in the low-lying parts without incurring great cost and insecurity, and after mature deliberation and after having visited Rangoon to see the Shone System of sewerage as laid down there, Mr. J. Strachan, the Municipal Engineer, decided upon adopting the sectional system of drainage for Karachi.

In consultation with Mr. Edwin Ault, of the firm of Messrs. Shone and Ault, London, the pioneers of the sectional system of sewerage, the native city was divided into five sections, each having a Shone's ejector station, which becomes the sewage outfall of the section which it serves. Several important advantages at once accrued, viz., the sewers were kept small in diameter, excellent gradients to the sewers could be commanded throughout the city; the average depth of the sewers was kept within six or seven feet of the surface; the lengths of the sewers from the heads to the outfalls (ejector stations) were kept comparatively short; flushing waters were reduced to a minimum and ventilation made easy. The sanitary advantages of such conditions will be obvious, since the sewage of every part of the city can get rapidly to the outfalls (the ejector stations) owing to the quick gradients and short lengths of the sewers; even without ventilation comparatively little sewage gases can accumulate owing to the short time the sewage remains in the sewers and their small sizes—the largest sewer being only nine inches and the majority being only six inches in diameter—and with ventilation and flushing referred to later on not the slightest taint of sewer gases arising from the sewers ought to be detected anywhere in the city.

We have referred to the ejector stations as being the outfalls of the sewerage sections to which they are attached, this is so because the moment the sewage arrives at the ejectors it is shut off from all connection with the sewers in two ways—first by means of a valve which prevents its return sewerwards, and second because the ejector acts as a trap with a water seal, against the return of sewage gases, three feet in depth, the only manner in which the sewage can get away from the ejectors is through the sealed sewage main (of cast-iron pipes jointed water-tight) to the ultimate outfall provided. The ejectors force the sewage to this ultimate outfall automatically by means of compressed air supplied them from the air-compressing engines, situate about one and a half mile to the north-east of the city. When an ejector is filled with sewage compressed air is admitted therein by means of a float arrangement acting on an automatic air valve attached to the ejector. When the ejector is emptied the float arrangement acts on the automatic air-valve in the reverse direction, and shuts off the supply of compressed air and allows that remaining in the ejector to escape so that the sewage may again flow into and fill the ejector. By this simple arrangement the ejectors adapt themselves exactly to the flow of sewage, working quickly when the sewage flows quickly and slowly when the sewage flows slowly.

For the purpose of ensuring the regular flushing of the gravitating sewers automatic flush tanks are placed at the heads of the main lines of sewers, and at the head of the shorter branches disc valves are fixed in the manholes so that water may be poured into the manhole until it is wholly or partially filled, and by raising the disc valve the water may be allowed to rush down the branch drain in a compact body for flushing purposes.

A novelty in the ventilation of sewers is introduced at Karachi by utilising the compound air exhausted from the ejectors. This method has been devised by Messrs. Shone and Ault for producing positive ventilation of the sewers. All the manholes on the sewers are closed at the street surface, and no communication between the sewers and the outer atmosphere except at the heads of the sewers where inlet ventilating shafts are used and at the feet of the sewers where outlet shafts are erected (one to each ejector station). The inlet shafts stand about 7 to 12 feet above the ground, and have regulating caps on the top so that on the shorter lengths of sewers the entrance of air may be restricted as desired and on the longer lengths freer entrance may be given to the air, otherwise the shorter sewers would get practically all the ventilation and the longer sewers none. The exhaust pipe from an ejector station is led to the outlet shaft erected near by and has a nozzle attached thereto, the action of which is to induce a large current of air through the sewers by means of the intenser current expelled from the ejectors. Thus as the ejectors are filling the air within is displaced, and passing along the exhaust pipe and through the nozzle in the outlet shaft inducing a much larger volume through the sewers with which the outlet shaft is connected. When an ejector has discharged its sewage the compressed air exhausts through the nozzle with great force and induces a correspondingly larger volume of air to pass through the sewers, so that the filling of the ejectors causes a gentle current of ventilation and the exhausting of the compressed air from the ejectors produces a much greater current through the sewers, or what may be termed an "air flush" every time an ejector has discharged its volume of sewage.

As already stated, the air-compressing engines are one-and-half mile away from the city, and this fact illustrates a valuable peculiarity of the Shone System, namely, that the air-compressing station may be placed in any convenient position without practical reference to its distance from the ejectors other than the cost of air mains. The site at Karachi was chosen, because it was convenient not only for the air-compressing plant but also for the erection of refuse destructors, municipal workshops, fire-brigade station, &c., thus bringing all these various departments to one spot where they can be under the eye of the Mechanical Engineer to the Municipality, whose bungalow is also erected on the premises.

The air-compressing engines are designed by Messrs. Shone and Ault, who have paid considerable attention to this class of machinery in connection with their system of sewerage. There are two compound steam-engines, each working two air-compressing cylinders. Steam is supplied to the engines by two steel boilers, made by Messrs. Lindsay, Burnett and Co., Glasgow, of marine type, requiring no brick setting. Each boiler is capable of supplying sufficient steam at 120lbs. pressure per square inch to work the two engines. The exhaust steam from the engines is conducted through feed-water heaters for raising the temperature of the water pumped into the boilers. The chimney is a fine structure, 150 feet above ground, built of freestone, lined with fire-brick, and is intended for use in connection with refuse destructors (in course of erection) as well as for the boilers.

As already intimated, the ejectors deliver and force their sewage into and through an iron sewage main to the ultimate outfall, which in the case of Karachi is intended to be a sewage farm on the further side of the second Lyari on a piece of ground which is now little else but sand. The site of the farm is fixed so that the prevailing winds will blow off the farm clear of the population, although it is anticipated that with proper farming no nuisance will arise.

The description of the sewerage works at Karachi will be of interest to and their operation will be watched by the people of Bombay, from the fact that the Shone system is now being put down at Colaba, and is contemplated for other parts of Bombay. The success of the system, however, is assured by the experience of many installations in work in various parts of the world, and the fact that the opposition of English sanitarians to the system has practically ceased, and erewhile opponents having now become its friends and advocates, proves that experience of its working has established its merits.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the English mails of the 1st instant, left Aden, at 11 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 4 p.m., on Saturday. The Assam, which communicated at Aden with the Oceana, brings the following passengers :—

From London.—Mr A L Jacob, Surg-Col W Graves, Mr Fachnie, Sister Fanny Cecilia, Nurse Parrett, Mrs and Miss Morse, Dr Miley, Mr F C T Halliday, Mr J Ferguson, Mr A Hay.

From Brindisi : Mr E Hunt Cooke, Dr Scovell, Dr F J Drury, Mr H P K Skipton, Capt E F Carter, Mr A F Turner, Mr G Rundle, Mr H Tremenheere, Mr Slane, Col R J Crawford, Mr D V Kirtane, Mr Smethurst.

For Madras.—Rev and Mrs Dyer and infant. Mr Eaglesome.

THE MONSOON.

The English mail steamer Clyde, which arrived in harbour, on the 10th instant, from London, under the command of Captain C. F. Preston, experienced a moderate monsoon. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Nerudda, under the command of Captain M. D. Blotts, which arrived in harbour, on the 9th instant, from Rangoon, reports having had ordinary monsoon weather, except on the night of the 7th June when there was a heavy gale. The Italian steamer Manilla, Captain G. Parodi, which arrived on the 10th instant, from Genoa, experienced moderate monsoon. The Bombay S. N. Co.'s s.s. Bahaduri, Captain Keyzer, which reached harbour yesterday from Karachi, reports having encountered variable winds, with squalls, and heavy rain, thunder, and lightning. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kola, under the command of Captain E. C. Russell, which arrived in harbour, on the 10th instant, from Karachi, experienced moderate, and south winds, and sea with heavy to moderate, swell, overcast sky with rain showers. The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Marq. Bacquehem came in harbour on the 10th instant from Trieste. She met with a moderate monsoon. The China mail steamer Rosetta, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning from China, under the command of Captain G. W. Browne, reports having encountered heavy s. w. swell, and squally weather.

On Sunday afternoon, the Port officer's boat Faerie was struck by lightning and the masthead was split, at the time three men were on board, but no one was injured. The boat was lying at the Grass Bunder.

A toddy tree, in the oart of Mahadowji Harji, on the Mahim Bazaar Road, was blown down by the gust of wind at half-past 11 o'clock on Sunday. The tree fell on to the roof of Mahadowji's house, but fortunately no damage was done.—A large tree on the Lady Jamsetji Road was also up-rooted by the force of the storm on Sunday afternoon. The tree, in its fall, broke a telephone post and blocked the road entirely for a time.

RE-ENFACEMENT OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER IN LONDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I send herewith for publication a letter which I received yesterday from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department in regard to my proposal to prohibit the re-enfacement to India of Government Promissory Notes held in the London Register, and in doing so I beg to remark that it is in the power of Government to cancel the notification in question by giving three or six months' previous notice of their intention to stop the re-enfacement, for the notification referred to by the Finance Minister is certainly not unalterable, and no one can complain if timely notice be given, so that those who wish to return their Promissory Notes to India may do so within the prescribed period. As regards the statement concerning the amount of Paper now held in London, the fact of there being a larger amount than I had mentioned in my letter, does not materially affect the question at issue, which has in view the creation of a better demand for Council Bills, and the checking of undue speculation in Government Paper. I have to-day replied to Government in the same terms.—Yours, &c.,

MICHAEL R. De QUADROS.

Apollo House, Fort, June 11.

Copy.

No. 2,841A.

Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, Simla, the 5th June, 1894.

To Sir M. R. de Quadros, Kt., C.G.M., Equerry to his Majesty the King of Portugal, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd May, 1894, to the address of the Hon'ble Mr. Westland, requesting to be furnished with his views on the proposal made by you in a letter, dated the 15th May, 1894, to the effect that to create a good demand for Council Bills the re-enfacement to India of Government Promissory Notes held on the London Register should be prohibited.

2. In reply I am to say that as the enfacements for payment of interest in London are made under a notification which includes the condition of the cancelment of such enfacements on demand, your proposal appears to be inadmissible. A reference to pages 340-341 of the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India (1894) will also show you that the amounts of paper held in London are not correctly stated in your letter.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. A. Gamble,
Offg. Under-Secy to the Govt. of India.

THE POSSIBILITY OF MISTAKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have noticed with regret that nothing has resulted from a letter contributed by "M. T. C." some two weeks ago, drawing attention to the fact that the fallen women of this city have taken to parading themselves about at two of the very few places of resort the public have access to, viz., the Apollo Pier and Esplanade Bandstand. And, in allowing this time to elapse, I have hoped that steps would have been taken by those in authority to remedy the present undesirable state of things, for without doubt it is a growing question whether it is safe for the wives and daughters of respectable men to frequent these places without laying themselves open to mistaken identity with these unfortunates; but as nothing has apparently been done to place restraint upon them, I think it is time to remind the powers that be of the duty they owe to the public. I can well remember the time—not so very long ago either, when, apart from the fact of these women not being allowed to promenade the places aforementioned, their carriages were not permitted to stand for any length of time without being immediately ordered by the police to "move on," and it is evident that with the knowledge that no restraint is being or is likely to be placed upon them, they are presuming upon their privileges in a manner contrary to all that is consistent with decency. I have heard more than one express the opinion that it is high time some measures were adopted in the interests of the public welfare to prevent a continuance of an evil, which is fast developing to an extent that will rob the public of some of the few pleasures they have hitherto sought at these places; and I sincerely hope that these few lines will catch the eye of our popular Commissioner of Police, if nobody else, and result in bringing about the much desired effect—for certainly the existing state of affairs is discrediting to the name "Primus in Indis," which the city has so long borne indisputably.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, June 11. A. F. H.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA HOCKEY.

The following are the sides for the game to-day, on the Cooperage ground. Play to start at 5-30 p.m. Sticks can be obtained on the ground :—

White.	Colours.
H M Steuart (captain)	D F Tulloch (captain)
E H Hickman	H C S Clarke
W H Cole	B J M Locke
L S Hudson	T O S Seagram
H O Coates	G G Thatcher
T L Roberts	A M Kettlewell
A R Willock	J H Wilson
H C Waters	J H Thorburn
J Waller	H Fide
T Reed	J White
G F Lund	A Myatt
F Blodwell	F Joyce
J Roberts	F Good

THE J. N. PETIT HOSPITAL WARD AT MATUNGA LEPER ASYLUM.

Yesterday evening, Mr. L. R. W. Forrest performed the ceremony of opening the Jamshedjee Nusserwanjee Petit Hospital Ward, at the Matunga Leper Asylum, for the female inmates and children of the Asylum. There was a fairly large gathering of influential European and Native gentlemen. The building owes its existence to the princely liberality of Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit, and it was erected to perpetuate the memory of her late lamented son, Mr. Jamshedji, at a cost of Rs. 20,000. There was a long-felt want of such a ward, and Bai Dinbai has earned the blessing of the unfortunate men and their relations by erecting a structure which has proved a boon to the unfortunate creatures. There being no hospital ward formerly, the lepers suffering from other diseases were only separated from the other inmates by a partition. The need of a hospital ward pressed itself on the notice of Mr. H. A. Acworth, the indefatigable Municipal Commissioner, who has made it his regular business to ameliorate the condition of unfortunate homeless lepers. Mr. Acworth sought to find means for the erection of such a hospital. Bai Dinbai came forward and made a handsome donation of Rs. 20,000 for the purpose. The ward is one hundred and twenty-five feet in length and forty feet wide. It is separated by a partition. The larger apartment is reserved for the males, while the other is for the females. The size of the former is such as to accommodate thirty men while the latter will easily accommodate twenty patients. The ward admits of free air and light, being open on all sides and well-ventilated. It is covered by a corrugated iron roof. The ward was prettily decorated with flags and banners, and the gentlemen present were accommodated in chairs placed in the female ward. The chairman and Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit were accommodated on a slightly raised platform.

Mr. H. A. Acworth, in requesting Mr. Forrest to declare the ward open, said that it was a well-known fact that those connected with the asylum did not like to advertise the institution by any public ceremonial which might appear to be intended to reflect credit on those who were associated with it. At the opening of the asylum itself they had no formal ceremony whatever, but he considered that he would have been guilty of ingratitude to the lady to whose munificence that building as well as the lavatories for women were due, had he failed to create an occasion like that as an opportunity for public acknowledgment of gratitude to her for giving him the means of segregating in that building the inmates of the asylum who were suffering from diseases other than leprosy. There were about three hundred lepers in the asylum, and when some of them suffered from diseases there was no means of segregating them from the others, and the consequence was equally unfair to the sick themselves and to those around them who were free from any other sickness except leprosy. The ward which was a valuable addition to the asylum buildings would supply a long-felt want. For the reason he had just mentioned he gave a little eclat to that occasion and with these remarks he requested Mr. Forrest to open the ward with a silver key which he handed to the chairman, and which bore the following inscription :—"With this key the Jamshedji Nusserwanji Petit Hospital Ward at the Matunga Leper Asylum was opened by L. R. W. Forrest, Esq., on 11th June, 1894."

The chairman then proceeded to the main entrance and opened the lock with the key after which the assembly went round and inspected the male ward and then again returned to their seats. The chairman then rose amidst cheers, and said :

Gentlemen,—I accepted Mr. Acworth's invitation to preside at this ceremony, because I desired, as a member of the European community, to show our appreciation of the good work that for the past three years has been carried on in this corner of our island to the great benefit of the city of Bombay. It is also a pleasure to me to be allowed to make a public acknowledgment of another instance of Parsee generosity,—(applause)—and that by a member of a family especially distinguished for its liberality and benevolence. For many years past the leper question has engaged the attention of public officials and philanthropic persons. In 1883 the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay endeavoured to obtain one of the neighbouring forts for a leper colony, but failing to secure the land, the scheme was dropped. After much discussion of the subject, Government in 1890 ordered vagrant lepers to be removed to Trombay and Rutnagherry; but these places had only accommodation for about eighty, and were already nearly full. Then Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit came forward with his munificent offer of a lakh for an asylum at Trombay, and as you all, no doubt, remember, Prince Albert Victor laid the foundation-stone, but nothing further was done. It was in June of that year that Lady Thompson forcibly described, "lepers perambulating our streets, casting their filthy rags on our roads, scraping their sores against the railings, and polluting our tanks and wells by bathing in them." Now not a single leper is to be seen in our streets, and how has it been brought about? That letter stirred up Mr. Acworth, who, with extraordinary vigour, set about collecting subscriptions, and aided by Mr. Walton and the Health Officer, in an incredible space of time, erected on this spot of ground accommodation for two hundred lepers. He succeeded in getting Government and the Corporation to join in granting a maintenance allowance for three hundred patients. Since that time he has collected in all Rs. 1.20,000, and buildings have been erected to hold the full number. Government have kindly given an additional grant of land at a nominal rent, and should they and the Municipality see their way to increase the grant, there is no doubt but that public donations will in time provide accommodation for the six hundred lepers which these grounds will hold. I believe that Sir Dinshaw is willing to allow his lakh to be transferred to the Matoonga Asylum. There are now three hundred patients, and there are constant applications for admission, which have to be refused because there are no funds for the maintenance of more than the three hundred. At first several lepers tried to escape, but now there appears to be no desire on the part of the inmates to leave : in fact, they could easily escape if they wished to do so. Our streets are now free from the horrible sights described by Lady Thompson, and the lepers are vastly better off than they ever were. In fact, up to a certain point the administrative problem of dealing with leper vagrants has been solved by the prompt and vigorous action of Mr. Acworth, and I believe other cities are now anxious to follow his lead. The Matoonga Asylum has been described by very good authority as probably the best Leper Asylum in the world. It may interest you to learn, that of the three hundred patients about fitfy are Christians, half that number Mussulmans, and the remainder Hindoos. There are about forty children. With the exception of those engaged in the cooking houses all the servants are lepers, and, indeed, so is the school-master. The lepers are quiet and well behaved. The very nature of the disease makes them disinclined for any exertion—I may say, occupation. In these grounds there are now three places of worship for the different creeds. Children are taught, gardens are kept, and these unfortunate people are as happy as constant thought and desire for their welfare on the part of Mr. Acworth and Dr. Chowksi can make them. Truly, ladies and gentlemen, this is a noble work, and long may its founder enjoy the satisfaction his work entitles him to. Your hearts must ache, I am sure, for the miserable objects we see about us. Many of us have an almost passionate desire to comprehend the causes of the sorrow and suffering we find around us. In the past, cholera, leprosy, the plague, these so-called visitations of God, were often looked upon as beyond the power of man, but science teaches us there is no effect without a cause. Laws rule the ways of God, as well as those of what we call Nature. Impure water, over-crowding, dirt, and disregard of sanitary laws are potent factors, and the greater efforts we can induce the millions of this country to make to improve their sanitation, by so much will an enormous amount of sickness and disease be reduced. I wish I could tell you that for the cure of the disease some remedy had been discovered, but, no, such is not the case, and though many methods of treatment have been tried, none of them have yet proved successful. Now in this asylum a hospital ward was sadly needed. Up to the present time lepers suffering from other diseases, besides leprosy, had to be treated in the common wards, while the dying were only separated from the living by a miserable screen. Thanks to the liberality of the widow of my old friend, the late Mr. N. M. Petit, this building which is to-day opened, has been erected, and an unspeakable boon it will be to the sick and suffering. Her generous gift of Rs. 20,000 has been spent on the building and furniture, and in providing separate lavatories and latrines for women. The beneficence of Bai Dinbai is well known to most of us. (Applause.) During the past three years she has spent about ten lakhs of rupees in building dispensaries, chawls for the poor, sanitaria, schools, &c. And now, Mr. Framjee Petit, I will ask you to convey to that worthy lady, your aunt, the grateful thanks of the poor lepers, who will benefit by this hospital ward, a building which commemorates the name of her much-loved son, and to whose memory it is erected. I will ask you to express to her the acknowledgment by those present of her most generous gift, and our hope that she may long be spared to continue her good work in the distribution of the wealth, of which she has already made such noble use. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Blaney, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, took the opportunity to refer to the point alluded to in the chairman's remarks that Mr. Acworth having made some progress in his work found his hands tied up owing to want of funds. Government and the Municipality jointly maintained the institution. Although he was not speaking on behalf of the Municipality, he could as an individual say that he took great interest in the work, because it had fallen to his lot to address H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor when he laid the foundation-stone of the Leper Asylum at Trombay, and he had then informed his Royal Highness that the Municipality would never fail to contribute towards such a valuable institution. (Applause.) He believed that he then expressed the feeling of the whole Corporation, and he was sure that the same feeling prevailed even that day. If sufficient grounds were shown, the Corporation, irrespective of what the Government might do, would not fail to contribute additional grants towards the maintenance of the asylum. (Loud applause.) He had heard for the first time that day that there was not available space and sufficient funds to admit of their taking all the lepers, who ought to be brought to that institution. They could say from their experience of the last three years that the lot of the unfortunate leper was happier and their condition much more ameliorated than before. (Applause.) He thought that efforts should be made both by Government and the Municipality to give the institution fullest scope for the fullest benefit of those unfortunate creatures. Segregation was necessary to prevent phthisis and other diseases of the chest from which the lepers suffered being communicated by one to the other. He said that the lady deserved their best thanks for providing the hospital ward on one of the healthiest grounds of the asylum.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation.

The Chairman, in acknowledging the compliment, expressed a hope that the Municipal Corporation would see their way to increase their contributions towards the maintenance of the asylum. (Applause.)

The assembly then dispersed.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JUNE 6.

THE dregs of our dissipation have been now wrung out to their most bitter end, I think, and intense dulness reigns supreme—a dulness not lessened by the advent of the dull drizzling, which accompanies the beginning of the S.-W. Monsoon. I do not think there was a cessation of rain for over half-an-hour at a time yesterday, and the night before the rain was as heavy and steady. To-day looks like the commencement of a "break"—I hope it is not a case of the wish being father to the thought. "Breaks" do not as a rule set in with the opening monsoon. This week had its tamashas to begin with. On Monday a dance at the club answered the double purpose of winding up the week merrily for the visitors, who had not already left us, and to bid farewell to one of our most popular residents, Mrs. Houghton. Captain Houghton has left the post of Second-in-Command of the 2nd M. I. here to take up the better appointment of D. A. A. G., Madras. Mr. Houghton was quite essential at all concerts or theatrical entertainments, and, like all her country-women, had a charm of manner that made her so general a favourite that her loss will be long felt and hard to be replaced in the station. Tuesday night's concert at the Convent was fairly successful, I believe in every way, considering that time and money, too, had been freely given up during the previous week in the pursuit of pleasure. On Wednesday, the sergeants of the Royal Scots gave a quadrille party, to which pretty well every one—not only the "whole station"—was invited and went. Great pains had been taken with the decorations and the floor, and success was the reward of trouble, as it generally is all the world over. I have noticed that soldiers are most punctilious about "steps," the Royal Scots are not only as careful about their square dances, but their management of the Highland schottische and the popular barn-door was quite an education to the people. In noticing the various items of the week, I am sorry I overlooked what to many of my Aryan brothers was quite the most important event in it—the anniversary meeting of the Belgaum Young Men's Association. This association which came into being four years ago with about ten members, now in the fifth year of its career, numbers over seventy-five on its rolls, nearly all the leading educated natives of Belgaum giving it their adherence. The motifs of this association are most praiseworthy: they are, firstly, to promote a friendly feeling among all classes of natives of India—quite a catholic institution in fact—and, secondly, encourage its members to improve in elocution, their weekly meeting and debates naturally bringing about the fulfilment of the latter desire. Once a year the association has its big tamasha—a tamasha that lasts two days. The first day's business is carried on in the vernacular tongues only; and the second day's in English. This year Rao Saheb Bhava Saheb Bhate, chairman of the executive committee of the association, made the inaugural speech. The chair was occupied by Mr. Chitgupi, barrister-at-law. Not the least pleasing of the various speeches made on the occasion was one by Mrs. Dr. Karmarkar, a native of Belgaum, in whom her townsfolk take the greatest pride. Another pleasing incident that I must note was the making of an excellent speech on home training—a previously-appointed subject—by a little Hindu, who won such golden opinions from his hearers, that one of them, Shrimant Rao Saheb Akbarnavis, sent him a present of Rs. 5 to encourage him to go on and do better. This association is the only one of its kind, I was told, that has lived and thriven in conservative Belgaum, even the old school Brahmins, such as Rao Saheb Hovcherao, taking an interest in its welfare.

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & Co's cotton circular, dated Hongkong, May 23rd, says:—During the fortnight owing to the improvement in Rupee exchange, holders evidenced considerable eagerness to sell which has brought prices down with a run. Added to this, buyers observing the utmost eagerness to quit holdings owing mainly to the improved tenor of exchange and to the heavy stocks staring them in the face, had everything their own way, and simply dictated their terms to which quiet submission was granted, and hence the downward tendency was in no small degree accentuated and prices have all round heavily given way. But latterly, buyers anticipating a further substantial rise in exchange have vigilantly kept out of the market, and refuse to entertain any offers, satisfying their immediate requirements by purchasing small lots at a heavy concession. If exchange continues to improve as it has done of late, and if heavy importations continue to be made and swell the already existing heavy stocks, the immediate future of the market presents a gloomy outlook if a much more buoyant and vigorous demand than the lame and partial one prevailing at present does not set in.

Total sales consisting of 5,500 bales mostly booked in the first part of the fortnight are as follows:—

1,500	bales of No.	20	sold at dols.	76 1/2	to dols.	85
700	„ „	16	„ „	75	to „	82 1/2
800	„ „	12	„ „	67	to „	73
2,450	„ „	10	„ „	63	to „	71
50	„ „	8-6	„ „	63	to „	69

leaving unsold stocks at 22,000 bales. Exchange on India is to-day quoted Rs. 197 T-T and Rs. 197½ on demand.

Owing to cheap prices the market in Shanghai is reported to have undergone considerable expansion of business, and about 6,600 bales have changed hands at a decline of Tls. 2 to 4 per bale in conformity with the market here.

Advices from Japan point the market there to have undergone no sales from first hands, and in absence of any business values are said to be entirely nominal.

SIR EDWARD MALET is to act as the honorary president of the International Lawn Tennis Tournament, which is to be held at Hamburg, next autumn, and a better man could scarcely be got to fill the office. Sir Edward himself is a keen tennis-player, which is probably one of the reasons why, at his age, he retains such a fresh and elastic appearance. There is a very good court attached to the Casino, or Military-Diplomatic Club in Berlin, just behind the Embassy; and here his Excellency has many a tough contest with his secretaries. Out at Potsdam, where Sir Edward stays in summer, there is very much better ground, and tennis parties at the New Palace also are frequent, the Emperor himself playing a very good game. The "Chateau Malet," which is now in course of construction for Sir Edward at Monte Carlo, is to be furnished with a charming tennis lawn.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE fresh report of an encounter between the Afghans and Russians at Maimena is apparently totally unfounded. It appears that the Amir sent some sowars again in that direction, but for no hostile purposes.

THE Wazir Wazarat of Gilgit has been summoned to Srinagar to prove the charges he has brought against some Settlement officials deputed to Gilgit. His depositions are being taken by the Settlement Commissioner and Governor.

THE Mysore Durbar has submitted for the consideration of the Madras Government a note by the Secretary to the Government of Mysore for Railways showing the leading points of a recent reconnaissance made by Mr. Groves of the two alternative lines—via Satyamangalam and via Kollegal—of the proposed line of railway from Nangangud to Erode.

MR. C. E. CREIGHTON, Locomotive Superintendent of the South Indian Railway, has invented a stretcher for the use of persons injured by railway or other accident. It is said to be a very simple contrivance and less costly than the stretchers now ordinarily used. A couple dozen of them have been ordered to be made in the S. I. Railway Locomotive Workshop, Negapatam, for distribution to the different dispensaries on the line.

THE case of Chambers and others against the Suez Canal Company, before the Court of Appeal, began on the 26th April, and was concluded on the 27th ultimo. The dispute, which had reference to the transit of petroleum in tank-steamers, was decided in favour of the Company. But it is believed that another decision will be come to shortly, when there is a British majority on the Board.

A SERIOUS trap accident occurred at Dinapore on Saturday evening last, when a trap with two ladies and a gentleman ran into a bullock-cart in the dark on the road to the Khajole railway station. The occupants of the trap were precipitated into a very deep drain. The gentleman and one of the ladies got off without even a bruise, but the other lady had her left leg broken and her head badly cut. The syce also had his arm broken and was badly cut about the face. The accident was really due to the careless practice of driving without lights when going along a generally unfrequented road.

ON Wednesday, the case against Mr. John Hart, of No. 59, Ekbalpur Road, Calcutta, charged with defaming Mr. H. C. Beddoe, was disposed of by Mr. Collier, District Magistrate of Alipur, who convicted the accused and sentenced him to a month's simple imprisonment, and in addition to pay a fine of five rupees. Mr. Gasper applied that the accused might be allowed to remain in court, instead of being sent to the lock-up, pending the issue of an appeal against the conviction. The Magistrate refused, observing that he could not depart from the ordinary practice obtaining in such cases. Mr. Gasper later on preferred an appeal before the District Judge, who released the appellant on his furnishing one security in the sum of Rs. 150 and on his personal recognisance for a similar amount.

A CURIOUS story in connection with the arms case at Ferozepore was told by the informer. He said that when the carrying away of the arms to the borders got rather dangerous, the firm of kabaris approached a Sergeant of some department who was going to Attock and arranged that he should, for a consideration, take a case of barrels with him. By this means they hoped to get round the railway police. A member of the worthy firm journeyed up to Attock afterwards to take over the arms and arrange for their delivery to the transfrontier buyers. On arriving at Attock he could not get a private interview with the sahib for some days; but when, at length, he met him, the wily sahib abused him, told him he had sold the barrels on his own account, and threatened to inform on him about the hoard at Ferozepore. The informer plaintively remarked that he should know that sahib's face again, as he had been robbed of many hundreds of rupees over that business.

THERE are still a number of points to be settled in connection with the reorganisation of the army commands in India, but the main principles have now been settled in agreement between the Indian and the Home authorities. Final steps will be taken on the return of the draft General Order, which was sent to England some few weeks ago.

As a precautionary measure and bearing in mind the mischief done during the Bhadaini riots to the City Telegraph Office at Benares, the authorities have now sent a European Telegraph Master to hold charge of the office while two military signallers from Calcutta will be attached for duty temporarily. Considering the importance of the place and the great inconvenience that resulted to the public when the wires were cut during the temple riots, it appears to have been a mistake not to have removed the head office to cantonments and established direct communication from there with Allahabad. As it is all messages have to be transmitted from cantonments to the city and from thence sent on.

A BENARES correspondent writes:—A sad drowning case occurred this morning (7th) at Benares. The youngest son of Rev. K. N. Dutt, of the London Mission, a young man of about twenty, who had, it appears, just learnt to swim, went as usual with some other Native Christian lads for a swim in the Barna, near the iron bridge. After crossing the stream they were returning; young Dutt, who was in advance, had nearly reached shore when his strength gave way, and he called out that he was sinking, but the people on the bank thinking he was joking, did not go to his help, while his companions were too far behind to render any assistance and the unfortunate young man, after coming to the surface twice, sunk to rise no more, and no efforts were made by any one to dive after him. His companions got frightened and ran home without giving, information to the lad's parents, who first learnt of the fatality through a stranger. Immediately they proceeded to the spot with drag nets and divers, but it was some hours before the body was recovered. The funeral, which took place this evening, was very largely attended, and much sympathy is felt by the whole community for Mr. Dutt, who, as the retired head-master of the London Mission College, is greatly respected by all.

ON Wednesday afternoon, Simla society gathered to witness the marriage of Captain Fasken, 10th Bengal Lancers, with Miss Thuillier, eldest daughter of Colonel Thuillier, Royal Engineers, Surveyor-General. Christ Church was bright with the uniforms of Royal Engineers and Bengal Cavalry officers, who assembled to do honour to the bride and bridegroom. Archdeacon Spens officiated, and the bride was given away by her father. The bridesmaids were Miss Patterson and Miss Holdich, and Mr. Young, of the 10th B. L., acted as bestman. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the bride and bridegroom passed under crossed lances held by Bengal Cavalry officers, and then under the crossed swords of the Royal Engineers present. Everyone then proceeded to Fingask, the residence of Colonel and Mrs. Thuillier, where the very handsome presents to the bride were inspected, and the health of the happy couple—briefly proposed by the Commander-in-Chief—was drunk in orthodox manner. The bridal party were duly photographed, and then a departure was made for Mahasu, *en route* to Narkhanda, where the honeymoon is to be spent. Miss Thuillier made a charming bride, arrayed in white, and Captain Fasken, in the striking uniform of his regiment, was the beau ideal of a bridegroom.

THE progress of the Bezwada-Madras Railway Survey for the six months ended the 31st ultimo, is as follows:—All the field work connected with the whole main length from Madras to Rezwada, 266 miles, has been completed. The survey work of the two small branch lines in the Kuttur Salt pans and to Guntur, the former 10 miles and the latter 15 miles, has also been completed, the whole length surveyed making thus 291 miles. The survey staff is now at Coonoor engaged in the preparation of the designs and estimates connected with the project. It is believed that the sanction of the Government of India for the construction of the Madras-Ennore section will be received before the report on the survey is despatched.

THE TREE-DAUBING MYSTERY.

A PLANTER writing to the *Englishman*, says:—Now to that question which to all places external from Tirhoot is a burning question of the day, and which, if it had not been for the outside world would by this time have ceased to be a question at all. The mud-smearing mystery! I say mystery because the Indian and English press still continue to call it a mystery. Mystery I believe there is none. Now I am just off a journey, a journey which has transported me over two thousand miles, and I have heard the question discussed in many varied circles. When I left Tirhoot it had ceased to be a question, but by the time I was a thousand miles removed from the spot, I found that the matter had attained the greatest importance. In fact the further removed from the origin of the marks I got, the deeper the European interest seemed to be. This at least was my experience.

Now I have heard or read at least six theories upon the origin and intention of the sign. Some have been Native interpretations, others European. Most are trivial and childish, but one or two are possible, and one at least I fancy goes very near to the truth. I need not go into detail about the Janakhpur Tank theory as that is almost thread-bare and played out, but, in spite of its thread-baredness, it is, in my opinion, a mongrel interpretation of the theory which goes nearest to the true meaning of the sign. There is no doubt but that the whole affair has a more religious than political significance. By political significance I mean "directed in the first instance against the State," and I presume that the home writers, Roberts and Lyall, place the same interpretation upon the word which they use. But I am alive to the fact that the expression "in the first instance" can but carry weight or difference for a very short period, since in a country such as India "religious and politcal" are almost synonymous, and experience teaches that the one leads to the other without even the slightest warning. But this is a digression. When the daubs of mud first appeared, they were intended for the Hindu community alone. The first interpretation of the mystery, as I said before, was that of the Janakhpur Tank. That was the universal bazaar interpretation of the districts first showing the sign, and as first evidence it should carry weight. Now the excavating of the Janakhpur Tank is proved to be a hallucination. But, if you work back, you will find that the Hurdwar Fair theory is one which in itself seems sensible and probable.

Everybody who has been connected with the better class of Hindus, and who has studied the Native press, is aware of the fact that the contretemps on sanitary grounds at the last Hurdwar Fair has rankled deeply. In fact, unless you have had intercourse with the strictly religious circles the average European cannot conceive to what exent this interference on the part of the authorities has had effect. But I honestly believe that, although the leaders of Hinduism were dissatisfied, yet no thought of opposition ever entered their minds; or if it was advised by a headstrong few, it never was allowed for a moment by the majority. The leaders of Hinduism desired to be beyond the pale of the British power, and they searched for a suitable position, which should in no wise compromise them with the ruling power, full well seeing that a repetition of the Hurdwar contretemps might breed difficulties which it would be difficult to surmount. Besides it has become desirable to make an all-important Hindu shrine in these north Gangetic provinces, for a very severe trial will shortly overtake Hinduism. Deny it who may, but Hinduism has not failed to be affected by influences of the Western Raj. On every side you see the natural rulers of the people becoming less orthodox through Western influence. This must in time affect the whole religion.

Further a critical period in the Hindu era is at hand. It may not be known to many: but within a very few years the Ganges is to cease to be the Holy river. Another is to take its place. The Narbadda, I believe, is to be in future what the Ganges has been for thousands of years. With Hinduism on the wane it is natural that the leaders of the religion should desire to make some point to fix the credulity of the uneducated masses. For it must be a terrible strain on a religion which has ever desired a blind faith from its followers to have one of its greatest landmarks transported, as it were in a moment, three thousand miles away. Now Janakhpur presents every advantage which the Hindu Pandits could desire. First, it is already holy and a shrine closely interwoven with the Hindu mythology; secondly, it is within the precincts of a Hindu Raj. The British Empire will there have no power to belittle the influence of the Brahmin. To what immediate purpose the mud was attached to the trees it is impossible to say. But as first evidence went to show, it was connected with Janakhpur. Therefore one cannot be very wide in a calculation which points to the fact that the mud movement was put on foot, merely to attract attention amongst Hindus. It has been noticed that each of the daubs is placed pointing towards the Nepaulese frontier, that is pointing towards the shrine of Janakhpur. If the publicity to the new Fair is the object of the sign, the hair attached to the mud is easily accounted for; it will be the hair of Hanuman, the monkey God so closely allied to the history of Rama and Sita, and who is specially worshipped at Janakhpur. Of course it would be impossible for the promoters of the sign to produce a sufficient quantity of monkey-hair. Of necessity substitutes were used, which easily accounts for the varieties submitted to the Calcutta analysts. One finds it hard to believe that only low caste men would affix the hair. A Brahmin will not stop at a little thing. A monkey's bone is the unluckiest substance that a Hindu can touch, yet I remember a Brahmin having been discovered with a monkey's bone concealed upon his person. He had wished to prove the projected site of a rich man's dwelling as unlucky. Notably he would have found a buried monkey bone when the foundations were dug. Therefore to sum up in favour of the Janakhpur interpretation I think that we may say that originally the mud mystery might have been traced to a desire of the Hindu leaders of religion to found a shrine and a yearly meeting place across the Nepaulese border; and that the movement was totally devoid of any sinister meaning, either to European or Moslem.

A Calcutta weekly with a dash of malice accuses me of being the person who gave it to the world that the planters were nervous over this tree-smearing business. But as the writer must know very well, it was not in my "Garden of India" that the *canard* appeared, but in the leaders of an Allahabad paper. In my letters from Tirhoot I have always tried to treat the matter from a sensible standpoint. In fact I have so far made the mistake to write with levity upon the subject. I now say mistake, for in the first instance, it was a matter which might have been treated with levity: but the matter has had to be seriously discussed in view of the feeling that has been roused, perhaps unavoidably. Secresy is the watchword of all conspirators, be they children of tender years even. Some alarmists, cursed with imaginations more diseased than others, have connected the innocent daubs of mud with the far-famed chapatti. Now I would point out that the connection of the chapatti with the mutiny is but an every-day custom contorted into significance. As many chapattis circulate to-day, and as many chapattis circulated in the days of Jehangir, as circulated in 1856-57. It is the custom of the East to send chapattis with all letters—all inter-family letters. The idiom chitti-chapatti dates back far beyond the last 35 years. And I state positively that there is no reason to the belief that the chapattis were used as direct agencies in the great rebellion. The fiery-cross theory is poetical, but that is all.

Of course, there are other theories put forward to account for the object desired by the mud-smearers. Many of the illiterate Natives take it that it is a supernatural sign auguring famine, dearth of fruit, and epidemic sickness. In Behar Proper, for the most part, such interpretations as these have been believed by the illiterate masses, and if, as many journals have had it, the signs were intended to rouse general enthusiasm in a common cause, they have signally failed so to do. In nowhere in India are the people, both educated and illiterate, so apathetic to the signs as in Behar Proper. Of course the theory that the patches were but the result of animals having wallowed in mud, and then rubbed themselves against the tree trunks is absurd; you have only to gain access to the markings to be convinced that the agency employed in affixing them was human. There is yet another theory which is not devoid of probability and which would show that the agitators in all political questions are far deeper thinkers than we are led to suppose. The mud marks may have been attached, not so much to incite Native interest as to test the actual feeling of security in which the European usurpers dwell. If the latter, the schemers have made many points and have earned a signal success, insomuch as they have succeeded in drawing the public press—that is public opinion. If this is so, they must have learned all that they desired from their movement.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has be, come roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and he Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT SEALDAH.

LOSS OF FOUR LIVES.

A SERIOUS railway accident, attended with the loss of four lives, occurred shortly after 11 o'clock on Thursday night on the Eastern Bengal State Railway line at Sealdah. It would appear that an East Indian Railway goods train from Assansol was proceeding to the Kidderpore Docks. Having passed the Canal Junction the train proceeded at a rapid speed, and before the switchman at B cabin could turn the points to connect the train with the line for Kidderpore, it went on to a siding which is under construction for the goods shed at Sealdah. This siding is at present being used for filling up a tank, and for a considerable distance the line is only a few feet from the embankment. Being a dark, wet night, the driver was evidently unable to discover that he was on the wrong line till the engine approached the end of the siding, when the embankment gave way, and the rails having buckled the engine fell over to the left, and was nearly thrown into the tank. The tender and an empty oil wagon were derailed and fell over at right angles to the engine, while five or six loaded and empty wagons were also derailed and some of them completely smashed. The driver of the engine was a young man named J. Looms, and he had with him on the engine the guard named R. Blake, and two native firemen all belonging to the East Indian Railway. The accident was so sudden that all four of them ware killed at their posts. Soon after the accident the assistant station master on duty at Sealdah Mr. Hart, the station master, the yard foreman, and others promptly proceeded to the spot, but were unable to render any assistance till the following morning. The next morning the railway officials, the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, the Deputy Inspector-General of Railway Police, and others visited the scene, where a large crowd had collected. By about 9-30 a.m. the body of the driver was found on the engine, jammed against the front plate, in a frightfully mutilated state, and it was evident that death must have been instantaneous. Both his hands were burnt by the steam, the right side of the face scalded, with the head hanging downward, and his right hand clenching the steam break as if in the act of reversing it. About two hours later the body of the guard was recovered, jammed between the boiler and tender, and, if anything, in a still more mutilated condition than that of his companion. The left side of his breast was stove in and blood was issuing from his mouth while his face was entirely blackened and swollen. He was found in a sitting posture, and the accident evidently took him completely by surprise. Both the bodies were placed in shell coffins and removed to the Campbell Hospital in hearses. Later on the bodies of the two native firemen were also recovered and removed to the hospital.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN DIVORCE CASE.

GOSSIP in society has for some time past been busy with the details of what a certain section of the press term a coming aristocratic divorce case of more than usual interest to Anglo-Indians, since two of the persons implicated are well known in India. Now that in the Court of Sessions at Edinburgh (before Lord Kyllachy) the case has been formally "called," the matter has become public property, and it has been notified that the trial is to commence on May 30th, when—noteworthy detail—the action is to be undefended. The case is called to quote the indictment at the instance of Ian Robert James Murray Grant, of Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire, against his wife. Ada Ethel Sophia Davidson, or Grant, lately residing with him at Glenmoriston, and presently residing at the Hotel D'Albe, Champs Elysees, Paris, and Francis George, Baring Viscount Baring, of 4, Hamilton-place, London, presently residing at the Hotel D'Albe, Paris. Mr. Grant, of Glenmoriston, who is seeking the divorce, is the owner of one of the most extensive and magnificent properties in the Highlands. The estate of Glenmoriston extends to about seventy-five thousand acres, and the house is superbly situated at the mouth of a mountain torrent as it falls into Lock Ness. Mr. Grant was married in 1887 to a daughter of the late Colonel Davidson, who will be remembered by many as Resident at Hyderabad. Viscount Baring, the co-respondent, the son of Lord Northbrook, is too well known in India, for it to be necessary to do more than recall the fact that he is heir of the leading branch of the great Baring family, though in point of seniority Lord Ashbinton is the head of the house. The case being now practically sub-judice, it would be out of place to record any items of the plentiful supply of gossip which is freely circulating at home concerning the elopement of Viscount Baring and Mrs. Grant to the Continent, and their discovery by the irate husband. The trial will not be wanting in several sensational exposures, though the fact that it is undefended, as already stated, will, of course, largely tend to curtail the proceedings.—*Statesman.*

OUR London correspondent, writing of the death of Mr. Edmund Yates, says:—Mr. Yates had been previously in ill health, but on Saturday evening (May 19), attended a performance at Garrick Theatre, where Lord Lytton's play "Money" had been revived, and was then congratulated by his friends on having sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be out again. He left the play early, feeling unwell, and became seriously ill on returning to his hotel, dying about 4 a.m. Mr. Yates, who had been originally in the Post Office, started *The World* in 1874, along with Mr. Greville Murray. The partnership was soon dissolved, and Mr. Yates has personally conducted that journal even since. He had previously made a name as a contributor to *Temple Bar* and *Household Words*, and as the writer of "The Flaneur" in the *Morning Star*, and "The Lounger at the Clubs" in the *Illustrated Times*. He was well acquainted with Dickens and Thackeray, and had as is well known a quarrel with the latter over some personal matter written in one of his periodical contributions which led to his (Mr. Yates') expulsion from the old Garrick Club against which Charles Dickens protested *autre temps autre mœurs*. Our public men not only do not object to their personal characteristics and idiosyncracies being described in the journal of the day, but they actually, so it is said, sometimes write "sketches" of themselves for society and other papers. About ten years ago Mr. Yates suffered two months' imprisonment as a first class misdemeanant for libel which appeared in one of the society paragraphs in the *World* relating to the late Earl of Lonsdale, and for which, though he did not write it, the editor was held responsible. Upon his release from Holloway he went straight to Venice. I happened to be staying in that city at the time and I could not help noticing that his incarceration had told injuriously upon him. It was, I fancy, the humiliation of the thing rather than the actual confinement that affected his health so much. Mr. Labouchere was one of Mr. Yates' contributors when he first started the *World*. He wrote a series of articles exposing the shady doings of some city men and syndicates. Mr. Labouchere started *Truth* three years after the *World* had been established, but it soon became an equal success, and both journals have been for years splendid properties, bringing in their proprietors a nice round sum per annum, which, rumour has it, runs into five figures—some years, if not always, the heavy libel cases both have to fight at times taking much of the gilt off the gingerbread for the time being. Mr. Yates was the author of several novels, which were for a period popular; "After Office Hours," "Broken to Harness," "Kissing the Rod," and "Black Sheep," being the best known. His dramatic work was not very important or successful. In 1884, he published two volumes of "Personal Reminiscences and Experiences," which from the number of literary and other celebrities with which Mr. Yates was acquainted, proved most interesting, and soon ran through four editions. Edmund Yates was born in Edinburgh in 1831, so was in his 63rd year. In private life he was very genial, but he had, like the rest of men who do anything in the world, many enemies, and to these he never showed mercy. He was not the kind of man to turn his cheek to the smiter; but he was very loyal to his friends. His remains were cremated, at Woking Cemetery. An impressive funeral service was previously conducted in the Savoy Chapel, which was attended by a distinguished company, comprising many representatives of Literature, Art, the Drama, and Politics.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1½d. per bottle.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE. PALL-MALL, MAY 22.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—The surname of Major N Sadlier, whose retirement was notified in the 'Gazette' on May 1, 1894 is as now described.

7th Dragoon Guards—The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut R Cooper, vice B W R Ussher placed on temporary half pay, and the restoration of Lieut B B Dietz, from half pay, which were notified in the Gazette of May 15, 1894, are cancelled Super Capt C W Thompson to to be Captain, vice B W R Ussher, placed on temporary half pay

3rd Hussars—Sec Lieut A J Arnold is seconded for special extraregimental employment

18th Hussars—Capt E C Knox is seconded for service as Adjutant of the Cavalry Depot

Royal Artillery—Lieut Genl E M Playfair [late Madras], Unemployed Supernumerary List, to be Colonel Commandant, in succession to Gen Sir G Balfour, K C B [late Madras], deceased. Capt H C V Harrison is seconded whilst undergoing the long course of instruction at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness. Capt O C Williamson is seconded for service with No 1 Bengal Native Mountain Battery. Lieut C R Hodgkins is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery. Lieut Col A B Stopford, from half pay, to be Lieut Col, vice J F Brough, placed on half pay. Lieut Col P L Macgregor, from half pay, to be Lieut Col, vice E J de Lautour [late Bengal], placed upon the Indian Supernumerary List. Capt H S White, from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice H C V Harrison, seconded. Lieut Col H M J Feilden, whose promotion to the Effective List appeared in the *Gazette* of May 8, 1894, is to have seniority immediately below and next to Lieut Col H B Kingscote. Lieut Col H D Buchanan Dunlop is to have seniority immediately below and next to Lieut Col A J Dunnage, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of May 8, 1894

Royal Engineers—Lieut Col and Col T C Manderson [late Bengal], Indian Supernumerary List, retires on an Indian pension and extra annuity; Lieut Col R T Frere, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut Col, is placed on half pay; Lieut Col. W Osborn retires on an Indian pension; Major A T Preston to be Lieut Col, vice R T Frere; Capt A C MacDonnell to be Major, in succession to Lieut Col W Osborn; Capt E J G Boyce to be Major, vice A T Preston. The following Lieuts to be Capts:—H B Jones, vice A C MacDonnell; H J Sherwood, vice E J G Boyce.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Buffs [East Kent Regt]—Capt E C J Williams to be Adjutant, vice Capt N H Vertue, who has completed his period of service in that appointment

Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut R A Lyons resigns his commission

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt K E Lean to be Adjutant, vice Capt C P Scudamore, D S O, who has completed his period of service in that appointment

King's Own Scottish Borderers—Capt F W Marshall retires from the service, receiving a gratuity

South Staffordshire Regt—Qr Mr and Hon Capt J Davis is placed on retired pay. Bandmaster G R Blogg to be Qr Mr, with the honorary rank of Lieut, vice Hon Capt J Davis

Prince of Wales's Volunteers [South Lancashire Regt]—The promotion to the rank of Lieut of Sec Lieut F P S Taylor is cancelled, that officer having been transferred to the Army Service Corps with an anterior date

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Capt H R Davies is seconded for service on the Staff.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt)—Capt H G Fitton is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army

King's Own [Yorkshire Light Infantry]—Capt B Witherby to be Adjutant, vice Capt W H M Burke, deceased

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross shire Buffs, the Duke of of Albany's)—Capt and Brevet Major S C H Monro is reconded for service on the Staff

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut-Col A Y Lesile, on completion of four years' service in command of the regiment, is placed on half-pay.

Princes Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—Capt W S J Barry is seconded for service as Adjutant of the 1st Administrative Battalion North-Western Provinces Volunteers. Lieut W F C Cald Beck is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Connought Rangers—Qmr and Hon Capt G Fox retires on retired pay.

Prince of Wales's LeinsterRegt (RoyalCanadians)—Lt-Col W H Trench, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H H Prior retired

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut Col and Brevet Col J H Barnard, CMG, ADC, to the Queen, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay

Rifle Brigade [the Prince Consort's Own]—Lieut M C Le Breton Simmons resigns his commission

Army Service Corps—Sec Lieut W M H Armstrong to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment. Qmr and Hon Capt C H Murdoch is placed on retired pay

Staff—Lieut Col J R J Jocelyn, from an Instructor at the School of Gunnery, to be Artillery Adviser to the Inspector General of Fortifications at Headquarters

School of Gunnery—Capt F M Lowe, R A, to be an Instructor, vice Lieut Col J R J Jocelyn

Army Medical Staff—Surg Lieut Col M Knox to be Brigade Surgn Lieut Colonel, vice F Ferguson, MD, retired

Half Pay—Major A J Goldie, from the East Lancashire Regt, to be Lieut Colonel

Memoranda—Col T Fraser, CB, CMG, from Lieutenant Colonel half-pay Royal Engineers, is continued in his appointment as an Assist Inspr Genl of Fortifications at Headquarters Lieut Col and Col A Burton Brown, R A, retires on retired pay. Lieut Col and Col G C H Parlby, RA, retires on retired pay. Lieut Col H D Buchanan Dunlop, from Royal Artillery, is continued in his appointment as a Professor at the R M Academy. Lieut Col A J Goldie, half pay, retires on retired pay. Major G E Lloyd, DSO, the South Staffordshire Regt, is granted the temporary rank of Lieut Col whilst serving in the Egyptian Army. The appointment of Capt W E Fairholme, R A, as a Staff Capt at Headquarters, is dated May 29, 1893, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of June 20, 1893. Capt C E Johnson, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst employed in British Central Africa. Lieut C A Edwards, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Capt whilst employed in British Central Africa. The following Quartermasters and Hon Lieuts are granted the honorary rank of Capt:—C H Murdoch, Army Staff Corps; C F Hunter, Ordnance Store Dep; J Davis, the South Stafford shire Reg; Qmr and Hon Lieut J Welfare, half pay, retires on retired pay

Reserve of Officers—Lieut E E H Atkin, Capt 4th Batt the Royal Fusiliers [City of London Reg], to be Capt Lieut W A Scott, Capt 3rd Batt the Black Watch [Royal Highlanders], to be Capt

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—C J Barlow, DSO, to Endymion [May 26]

Commanders—F E E Brock, to Endymion [May 26]; H M S Tudor, to Barrosa [June 2]

Lieutenants—W De Salis, P P Clutton, W N England, F A Warden, and C E E Carey, to Endymion [May 26]; H St G S Clive, to Narcissus [May 26]; F H Peyton, G M Paine, and T D L Sheppard, to Barrosa [June 2]; J C Williamson, RNR [a], to Endymion [May 26]; O V de Satge, to Empress of India as flag Lieut to Rear Admiral Dale [May 21]

Sub Lieutenants—W T P Wilson, to Endymion; T F T Michell, to Liberty [N] [May 14]

Midshipmen—J E Gordon, P W Tindal Atkinson, R Collins M G Newton, and E A Nixon, to Endymion [May 18]; V L Bowring, to Repulse [May 23]

Naval Cadets—C M Dammers, H B Cox, and G S Thornley, to Endymion [May 18]

Fleet Engineer—R G Callaway, to Narcissus [May 26]

Staff Engineers—R S Hamm, to Endymion [May 26]

Chief Engineers,—A V Blake, to Barrosa; J L Mitchell, to Bellona, (June 2); J A Hicks, to Daphne (May 5)

Engineers—H T Garwood, Endymion (Mar 26); H Toop, to Barrosa (June 2)

Assistant Engineers,—P R T Brown and G H Stainton, to Endymion (May 26); J E Moorshead, to Severn; T W Cleave, to Daphhe (May 19)

Staff Surgeon—C A Macaulay, to Endymion (May 26)

Surgeon,—M L B Rodd, to Endymion (May 27)! F J Eille, to Portsmouth Division Royal Marines (May 28); E R Dinsey, to Barrosa (June 2); F E Rock, T T Jeans, N S Smith, R A Kirby, J H Pead, G R MacMahon, R T Gilmour, H C Arathoons, B G Heather, L E James, T W Philip, R S Bernard, L Kilroy, F J Barter, J Mowatt, S H Birt, M H Knapp, R D Jameson, H S Burniston, and A A J M'Nabb, to Victory additional, for Haslar Hospital (May 16); J W Slaughter, B A, M B, to Hibernia; F D Lumley, to Wildfire (May 23)

Chaplains and Naval Instructor—W J Welby, to Endymion (May 26)

Staff Paymasters—F H M Whitfield, to Endymion [May 26]; R A Moore, to Bellona

Clerk—M T B Fowler, to Endymion [May 18]

Gunners—R Boxhall, to Rodney [May 30]; W J Talbot, to Vulcan [May 17]; W Martin, to Gibraltar [May 17]; W R Jowett, to Calliope [May 17]; F James, to Endymion [May 26]; J Creber, to Barrosa; C Pallot, to Bellona

Chief Boatswain—T H Burnett, to Victory

Boatswains—E T Hamilton, to Australia [Q D D] [May 16]; E Davis, to Spider [March 12]; R W Perry, to Spider [April 5]; T J Wood and H W Burgess, to Endymion [May 26]

Carpenters—W Hurrell and J Kendall, to Narcissus [May 26]; H G Renshaw to Endymion [May 26]; M Dunning to Sultan (May 26); W Johns, to Niad [May 26]

Admiralty, May 15, 1894—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 23, 1870, Lieut W H P Buckner, has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander [May 12]

May 16, 1894—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut S H Thompson has this day been placed on the Ritired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander

Acting Sub Lieut G J M Rathbone has been confirmed as Sub Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet [June 3, 1893]

Fleet Surg R Hay, M D, has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets in Her Majesty's Fleet [May 7]

The undermentioned gentleman, who competed on the 7th inst and following days at Examination hall, Victoria Embankment, for appointment as surgeon in the Royal Navy, have been granted Commissions, Marks as appended:—F E Rock, MB, 2854; T T Jeans, MB, 2635; N J Smith, 2547; R A Kirby, BA, 2527; J H Pead, BA, 2466; G R MacMahon, BA, MB, 2381; R T Gilmour, 2378; H C Arathoon, 2356; B G Heather, 2259; L E James, 2256; T W Philip, M A, M B, 2224; R S Bernard, 2214; L Kilroy, 2211; F J Barter, BA, MB 2144; J Mowat, MB, 2142; S H Birt, 2138; M H Knapp, 2122; R D Jameson, 2111; H S Burniston, M B, 2096; A A J M'Nabb, M B, 2076.

ACCORDING to the China mail of May 24, "the Plague" is the subject which has naturally engaged most of the attention of residents at Hongkong during the week. The scare, however, has now subsided considerably, and there seems good reason to believe that the disease is likely to be stamped out soon. The Sanitary staff and the police have been very active in dealing with the pestilence and have been assisted by members of the Army Medical Staff Corps and men from the Shropshire Regiment. Since last week, it is estimated, there have been about 500 new cases, and about 400 deaths—a mortality which shows very clearly the terribly fatal character of the disease. So far as is known no European resident has yet been attacked, but every precaution is considered absolutely necessary to check the spread of the plague into the European quarter of the city. The Captain Superintendent of Police has requested the services of fifty volunteers from the civil population for the purpose of aiding in the house-to-house visitation of the Colony. It is confidently hoped that the heavy rainfall which has taken place during the week has saved the colony from what might have been a terrible visitation.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

DR. CHARLES H. J. DOUGLASS, of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, has written an interesting paper on the scientific basis of literary composition. Defining its end as the effective communication of thought by means of language, he considers the nature and way of handling thought and language. Psychologists recognise three kinds of thought, namely, the concept, the judgment, and the argument. The concept, or simplest form of thought, is the act of mind by which we merely become aware of something. The simple judgment is the act of mind by which we apprehend an agreement or disagreement between two concepts. The argument, or most complex from of thought, is the act of mind by which we apperhend an agreement or disagreement between two concepts by apprehending an agreement or disagreement between each of them and a third concept. It is, therefore, really a complex judgment. Composition begins with the selection of judgments already formed, and ends with the arrangement of them according to a recognised principle. In this process, the mind froms judgments about the judgements it has already fromed, in order to produce the best mental effect in apprehending them. The relation of logic, the science of correct thought, to composition, is thus both vital and complex; but the principles governing the selection and arrangement of the judgments for composition are those of dialectic, or the science of effective thought. By method and arrangement in the composition, the intelligence of the reader is economised.

The process of expression, like that of thought, is conditioned by the physical and psychical nature of man. Those principles of expression which are common to all languages, such as the principles of general grammar and those of rhetoric, have their basis in the nature of the intellectual processes. The principles of general grammar are the complement of the principles of logic, as the principles of rhetoric are the complement of the principles of dialectic. The utility of an "outline" preceding the full thought and its expression is due to the fact that by it we can contemplate and express major thought-relations without giving our attention to minor ones. The use of a certain number of visible symbols or words is helpful to the process of connected thought, because the sense of sight helps to keep the mind occupied with the judgments it has formed, but a great number of words or visible symbols, on the other hand, become a hindrance. Hence the mere outline, with its brackets and catch-words, is a better assistance than voluminous notes, as most writers have experienced. The former guides, the latter distracts and misleads. Mr. Douglass considers that the common cry about composition being failure in schools is due to the incapacity of the teachers, who are ignorant of, or indifferent to, the scientific basis of composition, and pay more attention to the trick of juggling with words than to the nature and handling of thought. Logic and dialectic lie at the very foundation of effective composition.

The candidates selected by the Council of the Royal Society for election as Fellows are, as usual, mostly college lecturers and professors of science; but there are a few of a non-academic career. To mention them in alphabetical order, Mr. William Bateson is a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and a distinguished zoologist; Mr. S. A. Boulenger is a First-class Assistant in the Zoological Department of the British Museum; Dr. J. R. Bradford is Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine at University College; Mr. H. L. Callendar is a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a lecturer on physics; Mr. W. W. Cheyne a professor of surgery in King's College, London; Mr. R. E. Froude is superintendent of the Admiralty Experimental Works, and well known for his investigations on the efficiency of propellers and the resistance offered by the water to ships; Mr. M. J. M. Hill is Professor of Mathematics in University College; Mr. J. V. Jones is Principle of the University College of South Wales; Mr. A. E. H. Lowe is a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and lecturer in Mathematics; Mr. R. Lydekker was formerly on the Geological Survey of India, and is distinguished for his geological researches; Mr. F. C. Penrose is the well-known architect; Mr. D. H. Scott is honorary keeper of the Jodrell Laboratory, Kew Gardens; the Rev. F. J. Smith is Millard Lecturer in Mechanics at Trinity College, Oxford; Mr. J. W. Swan is the far-famed inventor of an electric incandescent lamp; and Mr. V. H. Veley is a lecturer on chemistry.

Those selected have one qualification in common, they have all made original investigations in science, and that, according to the tradition of the Royal Society, is a 'sine quanon' for fellowship. In our opinion, however, the day is at hand when this hard and fast condition will have to be relaxed somewhat, and the work of successful writers on science who are not professional teachers properly recognised. The continental learned societies have already shown their appreciation of the great popularisers of science by conferring medals and honorary fellowships upon several, and it is time our English Societies followed their lead. No doubt there is a kind of professional jealousy of the popular science among the more arrogant, conceited, and narrow-minded professors of science in the schools, which has been much aggravated by the honours and applause bestowed by a grateful public on popular lecturers and writers of science who have been at the pains to cater for them; but this unwholesome prejudice is dying out, and eminent professors are themselves becoming ardent popularisers.

That as much and even more talent can be shown in the clear and effective popularising of science than in making laborious scientific measurements, devising experiments, and observing new phenomena, may be gathered from the foregoing remarks on literary composition; but we have the testimony of a high authority, Professor Huxley, to the same effect. In the eighth volume of his collected essays just published by Messrs. Macmillan he confesses that he has found the task of putting scientific truths into popular language one that taxes not only his literary but his scientific faculty to the uttermost; and that experience has shown him that there is no better corrective of the tendency to scholastic pedantry which besets all who are absorbed in pursuits remote from the common ways of men. That popularisers of science are serving a great end, will no longer be denied by the most fanatical professor. By enlightening the general mind, they also serve the cause of science.

It has been observed that the teeth of the American Indians, like those of skulls from Pompeii and of the period of the Fourth Dynasty of Egypt, are much worn, but free from caries, which, as has been proved is due to weakness of the teeth through lack of use. Molar teeth are most subject to decay, especially the upper molars, which are fed by a branch of the fifth nerve. The other branch of the nerve goes to the eyes, and Mr. Arthur Ebbels, in a letter to Nature, thinks that the strain ordinarily thrown on the latter branch is unfavourable to the other branch which goes to these teeth. People who make great demands on their nervous energy are apparently more liable to caries than quieter and slower folk. Thus dwellers in towns, and especially hospital nurses, are more subject to decayed teeth than country people and savages.

According to Professor Mackenzie, of the College of Agriculture, Ghizeh, the natives of Upper Egypt, from Keneh to Esneh, manure their land with tafl got in the hills east of the Nile. Professor Mackenzie visited the mines east of Luxor, and found them situated on a limestone hill. Tafl is found to contain from 2 to nearly 20 per cent. of nitrate of soda, hence its value as a fertiliser. Where the nitrate came from is a puzzle. Some think it came from old potsherds, but Professor Mackenzie ascribes it to the deposits of swallowholes in the limestone cliffs.

The lecture by Professor Flinders Petrie on recent discoveries in Koptos, Egypt, delivered at University College on Saturday (May 26) afternoon was free to the public, and included matters of great interest, namely, the origin of the pre-historic Egyptians and the rise of Egyptian art. The source of the Egyptian race like that of the Nile was long a mystery; but we are now in a fair way of solving it.

Quartz, which occurs in the older sedimentary rocks all over the globe, is usually supposed to come from volcanic or igneous rocks, but silica is also found in some mineral springs, and Mr. J.F. Blake attributes most of the quartz veins of the older sedimentary rocks to this source. In Anglessey there are numbers of quartz knobs, which look like white cottages in the distance, and the quartz under the microscope shows minute bubbles of gas. Mr. Blake considers these knobs to mark the old pipes of the siliceous springs. The later pre-Cambrian period in geology seems to have been characterised by an abundance of such springs.

Mr. Charles Bright's report on the repairs of subterranean telegraph cables in Senegal, to which we recently drew attention, has been made the subject of a valuable editorial in "Engineering." The writer urges the importance of preparing and publishing such records of actual experience gained in the field by engineers. There is a disposition to keep such experience a secret, not only from the employers, but the scientific world at large, and something may be said for it from a selfish point of view; but much more can be said against it. Niggardliness in the long run is a poor policy, even in the matter of knowledge, and as the editor of "Engineering" remarks, it is reputation that brings money.

Appropos of the Pacific Cable we may mention that a new departure has been taken by telegraph engineers in the construction of long ocean cables. The copper conductor is now made much thicker than in the older cables. One of the new Atlantic lines has a wire containing 600lbs. of copper to the nautical mile, instead of 300 to 400lbs. as formerly. The largeness of the conductor, by reducing the resistance to the passage of the current, gives a greater speed of signalling, and no doubt the Pacific cable will be of a similar type.

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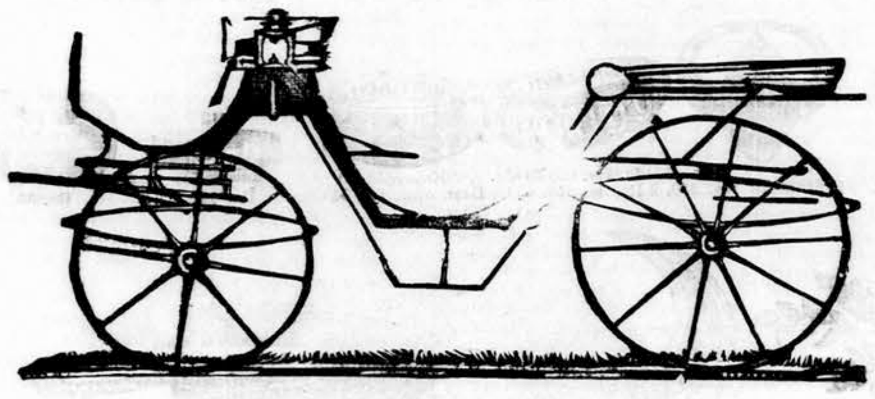

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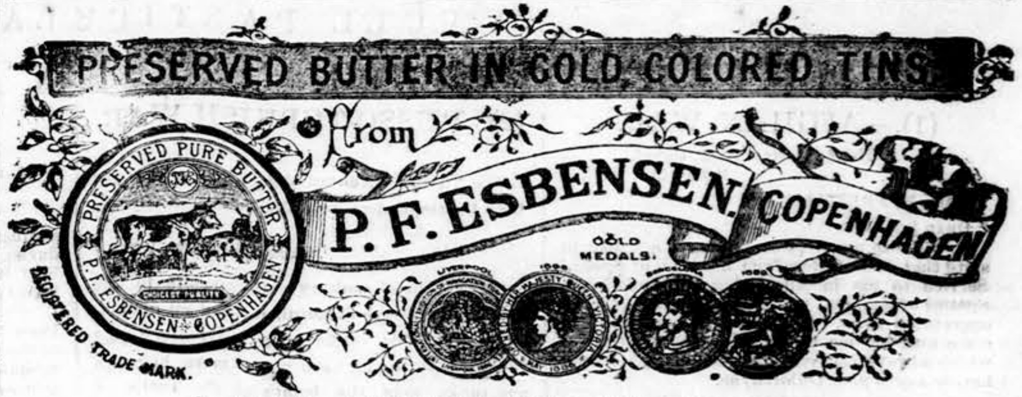
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THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

IT MAY BE *ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON FOR THE TREATMENT OF*

**DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA,
FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE,
CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.**

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic*; hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely failed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a dose of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous. People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, *e.g.*, Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorukpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., "and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Directors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour "being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the "Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chlorodyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think "throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and "we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the only known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Cholorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodice for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA, AND AGUE, Freeman's Chorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick and bounding one to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents an attack; or failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,
"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"*The Divisional Head Quarters,*
"*Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).–RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okum, *July 25th* 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of the Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th* 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"LE CAILLO, *May 25th* 1873.

"DEAR SIR,

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN."

"Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864, :—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

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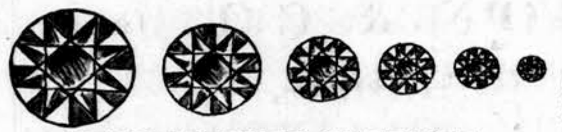

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